

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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ESCAP OPENS 41ST ANNUAL SESSION IN BANGKOK

OW191131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 19 KYODO -- The U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) opened its 41st annual session Tuesday with nearly 400 delegates from 40 member countries and observers from 10 other governments attending. The 11-day meeting continues the theme endorsed at last year's Tokyo ESCAP conference -- the role of technology in development.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, in his inaugural speech, pointed out that most nations in Asia and the Pacific depend on the exports of primary goods, but low world commodity prices continue to prevent them from benefiting from the general world economic recovery.

Prem also said political instability obstructed the region's development, in an apparent reference to Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

"As long as peace and stability continue to elude us, the full potential of regional socio-economic development cooperation will never be realized," he said.

Meanwhile, Mayumi Moriyama, head of the Japanese delegation, told the session as there are both successful examples of development and some of the least developed countries striving for development in the same ESCAP region, the region should play an exemplary role in "South-South cooperation." The Japanese parliamentary vice foreign minister added the international community cannot possibly overlook the plight of the least developed countries and should assist their self-help efforts. She suggested economic and social development can be achieved only by tireless efforts at "human resources development" and welcomed discussions now taking place in various forums of the United Nations with "emphasis more and more on the human resources side."

"I would regard it very timely and opportune if human resources development will be chosen as the main theme for the 42nd session of the commission next year," she said.

Some 2.5 billion people, or 56 percent of the world's population, live in the Asia-Pacific region. Brunei, which gained independence in 1984, attended the ESCAP session for the first time as a full member.

Thai, PRC Officials Speak

BK200137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Thailand and China yesterday criticised Vietnam during the opening day of the 41st session of the ESCAP Commission saying that its use of resources for "military conquest" in Kampuchea were obstacles to regional development and stability.

Although Vietnam was not specifically mentioned, the criticisms were lodged during the opening address by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and followed up in speeches by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi and Mr Qian Qichen are leaders of the Thai and Chinese delegations attending the conference.



Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, the leader of the Soviet delegation, was present during the speeches as were leaders of the Vietnamese and Laotian delegations.

"While most countries in the region are striving toward these objectives (progress, prosperity and nation-building), wilful violations by some continue to be obstacles," Gen Prem said.

As long as peace and stability continue to elude us, Gen Prem said, the full potential of regional socio-economic cooperation will never be realized for the people of the region.

ACM Sitthi said: "The fact is that the conflict in Kampuchea continues. Worse still, there has been escalation in intensity. For the past three months, the tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border has been aggravated time and again by armed incursions and over-the-border shelling into Thai territory." He told the ESCAP meeting that Thai soldiers have died defending their country's sovereignty while citizens have also been killed and "uprooted."

"This serious situation has poisoned the atmosphere of regional cooperation," ACM Sitthi said, adding that it has compelled the Thai Government not to participate in the 21st session of the Interim Mekong Committee.

ACM Sitthi said that (Vietnam's) meagre resources are being wasted "for the glory of military conquest" and that time is not on the side "of those who fail to realise that the world will pass them by." He added that the gap will be unbridgeable even between the poorest and the newly industrialised nations in the region.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen followed up ACM Sitthi's statement by saying that Thailand's economic development has also been gravely affected and that China expresses deep concern over the situation. Mr Qian Qichen urged that "all foreign troops" must withdraw from the countries under their occupation and that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries in the region must be respected.

Mr Kapitsa told the POST that he is scheduled to speak at the meeting sometime today, adding that it would be a "brilliant" speech.

Asked if he would make any appropriate replies to statements made by ACM Sitthi and Mr Qian Qichen, Mr Kapitsa said: "No replies."

The Vietnamese delegation is scheduled to speak tomorrow.

MANSFIELD URGES MARKET OPENING MEASURES

OW200043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] New York, March 19 KYODO -- U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield said here Tuesday night that a huge Japan-U.S. trade imbalance threatens to do real harm to the international trading system. Speaking at the Japan Society's annual dinner, Mansfield also warned that if no visible progress is made soon in opening Japan's markets in four sectors, "rising protectionist pressure in the U.S will make it difficult for us to avoid closing our markets."

The four areas he mentioned are telecommunications, electronics, forestry products and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment -- areas on which officials of the two nations have been negotiating but have thus far been unable to reach agreement.

Before coming to New York, Mansfield met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Tokyo and urged him to exert his leadership in setting the negotiations. "The U.S. Government believes that unfortunately equal access does not always exist in Japan," the envoy said. He said Americans are highly competitive in the four areas but "we are denied the opportunity to prove it."

Mansfield, who has been ambassador to Tokyo for nearly eight years, said "Japan simply must provide greater access to its markets. It is Japan's interest to do so; it is in our mutual interest, and it is in the entire free worlds interest."

The former U.S. Senate majority leader said Japanese exports to the U.S. increased 40 percent in 1984 while U.S. exports to Japan rose only 8.9 percent. "Moreover," he said, "our 34 billion dollar deficit with Japan last year amounts to 42 percent of our two-way 81 billion dollar trade."

"I think we can all agree that a deficit of this size has consequences far beyond economics. It spurs protectionist sentiment not only in the United States but elsewhere. It pressures our political institutions to act in ways that may be very short-sighted. And if left unremedied, it can undermine mutual trust and eventually, our overall relationship."

"The time has come, therefore, to drop the rhetoric of mutual recriminations, and get on with the business of problem solving," the 82-year-old ambassador said.

He emphasized that:

-- "We can afford neither the time for scapegoating each other, nor the damage it might do to our relations."

-- "The U.S. must put its own economic house in order."

-- "American sellers and investors must have the same opportunities in Japan that Japanese sellers and investors have, generally speaking, in the United States."

-- "Our security relationship is in our mutual interest and is evolving in the direction of greater burden sharing."

-- "A vigorous program of exchanges is the surest way, over the long term, to build a true community of Asia-Pacific nations."

SOLARZ URGES HIGHER JAPANESE DEFENSE SPENDING

OW200541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, March 20 KYODO -- Congressman Stephen Solarz urged Japan Tuesday to spend 2 percent of its gross national product to defense. Solarz, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, criticized Japan for curbing annual defense budget below 1 percent of GNP, compared with 6 percent for the United States.

Japan should increase defense spending to "the vicinity of two percent of GNP a year... within a decade or so to develop its abilities to close the straits, help keep sealane open and defend its own territory," said the New York Democrat. Solarz, speaking at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, said Japan could not build up necessary defense capabilities before 21st century under the present slow pace of defense spending. Japan has long been under Washington's pressure to spend more on defense particularly after Soviet invasion into Afghanistan in December 1979. Japan's defense budget for fiscal 1985, starting April 1, will be 3,137 billion yen which is 0.997 percent of projected GNP. The defense budget is almost certain to top the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling in the same fiscal year because of an expected wage hike for servicemen.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has reaffirmed that his government would maintain the 1976 cabinet decision to hold down defense spending below 1 percent of GNP. Solarz turned to bilateral trade matters and reaffirmed his calls for Japan to open its market wider to foreign products. The congressman said more and more Americans harbor a sense of dissatisfaction with Japan as if there might be some controls to prevent U.S. products from entering the Japanese market. Solarz acknowledged the need for the United States to reduce budget deficits which is the main cause of the high U.S. money rates.

AVIATION ISSUES WITH U.S. REMAIN UNSETTLED

OW200537 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 20 Mar 85

[By Sei Ogawa]

[Text] Tokyo, March 20 KYODO -- The twice-suspended civil aviation talks between Japan and the United States would take some more time before settling the issue over proposed entry of Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA) into transpacific service by April 1, Japanese aviation sources said Wednesday. The sources suggested the current talks, which first started February 25 in Tokyo, would not be able to finalize a tentative agreement on the NCA issue before the end of this month. "The timing might have been bad for Japan making such a proposal to the U.S. in the middle of bilateral subcabinet-level trade talks to solve Japan's market barriers in four areas -- telecommunications equipment, electronics, forest products and medical supplies and equipment, one senior airline official said.

"And naturally," the official said, "even if the current air talks failed to reach agreement before the end of this month, Japan would not be able to take any counter-measures." "Of course, it is impossible for Japan to take any retaliatory measures against the U.S.," he said. NCA applied to the U.S. Government in February last year to issue a license for starting six round-trip weekly cargo flights on the Tokyo-San Francisco-New York route. The Japanese Ministry of Transport has given a go-ahead to the company for beginning new service April 1 and it now needs U.S. authorization.

However, the sources said, there are two major obstacles at present on the American side that make it difficult to settle the talks in a short time. They are: differed opinions in U.S. governmental circles on ways to reach final agreement and conflicted interests of American airlines, especially Flying Tigers and Federal Express, they said.

United States Trade Representative Bill Brock and the Department of Commerce want to see the NCA entry as one of Japan-U.S. overall trade issues and the U.S. should not easily permit a new Japanese freight carrier on a profitable transpacific air route, they predicted. The U.S. Department of Transportation also appears reluctant to reach agreement with Japan at this stage while the State Department whose Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Franklin Willis is leading the U.S. negotiating team seems alone to seek an early settlement, according to the sources.

Flying Tigers, the only American cargo carrier currently allowed among the five American carriers on the Japan-U.S. route, is naturally unhappy to see a proposed new entry of the Federal Express, they said. The Japanese side is also puzzled by the Federal Express issue, which the American side abruptly took up after starting March 11 the last of two previous talks in Washington, sources close to the Japanese Transport Ministry said.

Japan should not make any further concession to the U.S. in the current talks which proceed with the "captivated" NCA entry, the sources said.

Japan and the United States tentatively suspended the talks March 2 in Tokyo when the U.S. side said it should hold final consultations with the head offices in Washington but then the U.S. relayed it would take some time to reach consensus in its side but is able to reopen the talks, they said.

The two countries had agreed to study the Federal Express issue in overall aviation talks, aiming to revise the current 1952-signed air agreement by next September, but the U.S. strongly took it up as another condition for compromise on the NCA entry, they said. Japan and the U.S. had basically agreed to sign a provisional agreement on the NCA issue, including Japanese removal of current restrictions on aircraft capacity and routes against U.S. airlines operating between Japan and Micronesian islands of Saipan and Guam, the sources said.

A senior NCA official is rather optimistic by saying the company is making all necessary arrangements before its scheduled entry April 1.

"We hope the talks will resume next week and reach agreement before the end of this month," he said. "We will be able to fly our first flight April 1 on a few days notice though there may be little cargo to carry." Japan and the U.S. are scheduled to hold the fourth round of aviation talks from March 28 in Tokyo to revise the current overall bilateral air pact. The divisional talk on NCA issue may be held separately before March 28 in Washington or Tokyo and there is a possibility to change the timing and place for the fourth talks, the NCA official said.

"What we want now most is a high political decision to solve the issue," he said when asked what NCA would do if it failed to receive a go-sign before April 1.



LDP SUPPORTS CUTTING PLYWOOD IMPORT TARIFF

OW200811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 20 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Wednesday joined government moves to comply with a U.S. request to cut Japan's import duty on U.S.-made plywood and said the moves would answer the demand of Southeast Asian countries as well. Shin Kanemaru, LDP secretary general, told the press party leaders agreed that opening of Japanese market will also benefit Japan in the long run and his party will take the initiative in further opening the Japanese markets to foreign products.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, in a turnabout from its earlier rejection, said Tuesday it is prepared to accept the U.S. demand if financial assistance to domestic forestry is assured. Though Kanemaru agreed to the need for the financial assistance, he said Japan's basic trade policy should not be inclined to protectionism.

Kanemaru earlier in the day met representatives of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) that recently sent a survey mission to Southeast Asian countries to seek a solution to the trade imbalance between Japan and those countries.

NAKASONE, IRANIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS GULF WAR

OW190827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday asked Iran to give a "maximum consideration" to safety of Japanese nationals in the country in the wake of further escalation of the Persian Gulf war. Nakasone made the request in a meeting with Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Mir Mojtaba Mir-Mehdi, who is visiting Tokyo on a mission to seek international support for Iran's position on the war, according to Japanese officials.

Nakasone expressed his grave concern about the latest deteriorating war situation and the fate of Japanese residents in Iran, the officials said. The prime minister also called on the Tehran government to consider taking steps, when necessary, to help the Japanese people get away out of the country, they said.

Mir-Mehdi, after handing Nakasone a message from the Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, explained the Iranian stance in the war with Iraq. The Iranian envoy then showed the readiness of his country to abide by a proposal made by the United Nations secretary general in June last year that the warring states should not attack "civilian" regions of each other. He said Iran is opposed to any attacks on civil vessels and use of chemical weapons, and sought Japanese actions toward the truce from the humanitarian standpoint.

Nakasone requested that Iran cooperate in realizing the three-point principle proposed by Japan for safety passage through the Persian Gulf, according to the officials.

OFFICIALS DECIDE RESCUE MISSION UNNECESSARY

OW200317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 20 KYODO -- The government thinks it is no longer necessary to fly a rescue plane to Tehran, as most Japanese nationals stranded there have already left the country, officials said Wednesday. The officials said the government will, however, make arrangements to withdraw Japanese nationals who are living elsewhere in Iran if the situation continues to deteriorate. There are an estimated 260 Japanese in Iran, most of them employees of Japanese subsidiaries, according to the Foreign Ministry.

MAC DELEGATE DECRIES 'TEAM SPIRIT' IN NNSC NOTE

SK200947 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0908 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Kaesong March 20 (KCNA) -- Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter on March 20 to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] in connection with the fact that the U.S. side introduced large quantities of up-to-date military equipment and armed forces into South Korea and is holding the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises on a large scale. The letter says:

I extend thanks to your commission for having seriously discussed my letter sent in connection with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and expressed full understanding and interest for our deep concern about the prevailing situation.

In the reply letter your commission expressed deep concern about the postponement of the North-South talks arranged with so much efforts and the aggravation of the situation on the Korean peninsula due to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal. This is a clear expression of the desire of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to contribute to the preservation of peace in Korea and to her peaceful reunification.

To our regret, however, the United States and South Korean authorities, in defiance of such desire and efforts of ours, brought into South Korea huge quantities of up-to-date military equipment and armed forces and started the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, thereby further heightening the prevailing tensions and laying a grave obstacle to the North-South talks.

According to a report, the U.S. side has already shipped into South Korea on two times by the large transport "Bellatrix" new type combat equipment including more than 2,300 tanks and military vehicles, missile-equipped "Cobra" and some 100 other helicopters and introduced new type laser guided missiles "Copperhead" and held even the firing exercise.

The U.S. side has also brought in "OV 10-A" close support planes and special atomic demolition munition called "Backpack Nuke" and "Green Beret" commandoes who will handle them.

Mobilized in the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal are Hawaii-based U.S. 25th Division and U.S. First Marine Brigade, the U.S. 7th Division based in the U.S. mainland, the U.S. Third Marine Division stationed in Okinawa, Japan, and others, aerial early warning and control aircraft, "F-15" and "F-16" fighter-bombers, "B-52" strategic bombers and an aircraft carrier battle group of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Such arms buildup rapidly stepped up by the U.S. side in connection with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises is a patent violation of paragraph 13 C and D of the Military Armistice Agreement.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I hope your commission will direct due attention to such a grave arms buildup on the part of the U.S. side and wish your commission greater successes in its responsible work to be true to the duty it assumes under the military armistice agreement.



NUJOMA-LED SWAPO DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

SK191100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation, [SWAPO] headed by its President Sam Nujoma arrived in Pyongyang on March 19 by air for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport.

It was met there by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Major General of the Korean People's Army Yi Hong-sun.

KIM IL-SONG CALLS FOR RESPONSE TO TALKS PROPOSAL

SK201027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his speech at the banquet he arranged on March 20 in honor of the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation headed by its President Sam Nujoma stresses that if the United States and South Korean authorities sincerely wish the relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula and have interest in peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, they must act discreetly and make a sincere approach to our peace-loving proposal after a deep and prudent thought.

Noting that our party has made every efforts to end national division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, Comrade Kim Il-song says:

In particular, for the purpose of opening a new phase for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, our party recently urged again for an earliest realization of the tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and South Korea and made a new proposal to facilitate the talks which had been held between the North and the South after a long interval, broaden the negotiations and develop them gradually onto higher-level talks.

However, the United States and South Korean authorities have answered our peaceful initiative with the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises against the northern half of the republic and are pursuing a dangerous policy of further aggravating the tension.

This shows that they are seeking not dialogue but confrontation, not peace and peaceful reunification but war and permanent division.

PAPER TERMS 'TEAM SPIRIT' 'GRAVE PROVOCATION'

SK200556 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 19 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 19 March commentary: "An Act of Grave Provocation Threatening Peace"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are daily intensifying the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise in defiance of the unanimous denunciation of the peoples at home and abroad. All the troops of the aggressive forces -- the 25th U.S. Infantry Division, the 7th U.S. Infantry Division, U.S. Marines, and the U.S. Special Forces -- which started to move out from the bases on the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific area in early February, have been hurled into South Korea and have occupied operational bases there. At the same time, the operation of air and sea transport of all kinds of up-to-date lethal equipment has been completed.

In addition, the carrier task force fleet of the 7th U.S. Fleet has already left for South Korea, and U.S. Air Force aircraft have been mobilized from Okinawa, Guam, and the Philippines. South Korean puppet troops have also been deployed in the operational area and put into combat positions.

The joint military exercise is now entering the full-dress stage. According to news reports, the U.S. imperialists have carried out an operation of breaking through the coastal barricade of an imaginary enemy with the mobilization of B-52 strategic bombers, and will soon carry out a large 3-dimensional landing operation in the air, on the ground and at sea, and a joint river-crossing operation and a clean-up operation under the protection of the nuclear carrier task force fleet with a nuclear aircraft carrier at the center and with destroyers, cruisers, and convoying vessels, and of all kinds of modern fighters such as F-15's.

The large offensive exercise is being staged through the intensive deployment of as many as some 200,000 troops and modern military equipment with which an entire war can be waged. This is extremely dangerous. This time, the war exercise is being participated in by units which left the blots of crime during the Korean war and even by the Green Beret commandos, a heinous special operation unit. In addition, all the mobilized military equipment provides the means to launch a nuclear offensive.

There is no guarantee that this exercise will not turn into a surprise attack against our Republic. Because of the adventurous military acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become extremely tense, and a grave situation has been created in which the seed of a new war could burst forth at any moment.

It is an urgent demand of the era and the people that tensions in Korea be eliminated, the danger of nuclear war be eliminated, and that peace be preserved and solidified there. It is not just one or two times that we have declared our willingness to peacefully settle the Korean question through tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea. At the same time, we are making all sincere efforts for successful progress in the North-South dialogue.

As is shown by the ad hoc international conference for the elimination of the danger of war in Korea and for achieving peace and peaceful reunification there which opened in Paris on 16 March, the peoples of the world have branded the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise as an act of grave military provocation threatening peace in Korea. They are heightening the voice of denunciation.

It is precisely under these circumstances that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are more frantically staging the war exercise and bringing the situation to a grave stage. This is a vicious challenge to the desire for peace and peaceful reunification and is an act of deliberate provocation aimed at exploding the seed of war by aggravating the situation. All this proves that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the ringleaders who disrupt peace in Korea and increase the danger of war there, and who have impaired the atmosphere of the North-South dialogue created with so much effort.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets propagandize that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is staged in accordance with normal practice. However, this is a sophism aimed at misleading public opinion and justifying their provocative war rackets. The war exercise staged this time is not a mere military exercise but the largest preliminary and nuclear experimental war in history waged for northward invasion. Anticomunist confrontation and war rackets cannot be compatible with peace and peaceful reunification. The atmosphere of dialogue, which was created with so much effort, has been shattered, and a grave situation has been created on the Korean peninsula. This is because of the large provocative joint military exercise which the South Korean puppets are staging with the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets cannot conceal the criminal nature of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise with anything, and cannot evade the responsibility for disrupting peace and rupturing dialogue. We are watching the adventurous war rackets by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges keenly and with high vigilance.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must squarely look at the current trends, and act with discretion. If they continue to move along the road of aggravating the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, they will be unable to evade the stronger denunciation and rejection of the peoples at home and abroad.

#### PAPER STRESSES ANTI-U.S. INDOCTRINATION WORK

SK190546 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 17 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 18 March editorial: "Let Us Deeply Carry out Revolutionary and Class Indoctrination"]

[Text] One of the important tasks today in bringing up party members and workers to be resolute revolutionaries and in vigorously accelerating the chuche revolutionary cause is to carry out revolutionary and class indoctrination more deeply among them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We must intensify revolutionary and class indoctrination among party members and workers. Revolutionary and class indoctrination are an important task the working class party should always firmly adhere to. The struggle to realize the cause of socialism and communism involves a fierce struggle against imperialism and all class enemies. Therefore, in order to accelerate socialist and communist construction, we should not neglect, for even a moment, the work of indoctrinating people in a revolutionary and class-oriented manner.

Revolution is an arduous and long struggle. Many phases are created in the course of revolutionary struggle. Therefore, we should continuously carry out the work of indoctrinating and arming people in a class-oriented manner no matter what situation we are confronted with so that all party members and workers can vigorously advance along the single road of revolution with a firm working class-oriented view, revolutionary principles, and a resolute spirit of struggle.

Our party and the Government of the Republic have put forward the tripartite talks proposal for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and are struggling to realize it. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are responding to our fair and just proposal and sincere effort with aggressive maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are now staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, engaging in adventurous aggressive maneuvers against our Republic. Under circumstances where the enemy is continuously stepping up its aggressive maneuvers, arming the people more firmly with class-mindedness and revolution-mindedness is an urgent demand.

In our country, a transfer of generations has occurred along with the advance of revolution. We should carry out revolutionary and class indoctrination more deeply so that the workers in their fifties and forties who have not experienced the exploitation and suppression of landlords and capitalists in the past and the new generations who have not experienced the calamity of war can continue an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and all class enemies without forgetting their class origin.

The important thing in class and revolutionary indoctrination is to make party members and workers hate imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, and resolutely struggle against them. Above all, we should make party members and workers well aware of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and plunderous nature in terms of principles. Indoctrination in terms of principles is a powerful means to make people aware of the aggressive and plunderous nature of imperialism and the inevitability of its downfall. People should be aware of the viciousness and vulnerability of the U.S. imperialists in terms of principles so that they can maintain a revolutionary position against U.S. imperialism and have the ideological determination to oppose and resolutely struggle against it.

Party organizations should teach party members and workers about the aggressive and plunderous nature of the U.S. imperialists in terms of principles and should expose in detail and show their wicked and cunning maneuvers so that party members and workers can always maintain high revolutionary awareness and struggle resolutely against U.S. imperialism. They should ensure that party members and workers are well aware of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive nature and viciousness on the basis of specific facts and historical data. The U.S. imperialists are violently violating the sovereignty of nations in various parts of the world and are maneuvering to start a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- to impose the dreadful calamity of war on mankind.

The U.S. imperialists, who committed an aggression against our country 100 years ago, have been imposing the pain and misfortune of national division on our people for 40 years and have turned South Korea into a magazine of war powder and a nuclear war base. All party members and workers should never forget how the U.S. imperialists have waged acts of aggression against our country and what great pain and disaster our people have had to suffer as a result.

Party organizations should intensify the work of ideological indoctrination of workers and youths based on current reality so that they can be deeply aware that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader who frustrated the North-South dialogue and a vicious enemy blocking the reunification of the country and scheming to reignite a war in Korea, and so that all the people can cherish burning hostility against the enemy and vigorously struggle to take revenge for the nation's deep rancor and to realize the historical cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

The work of indoctrinating the working people and new generation in boundless hatred for the U.S. imperialists should be carried out substantially by various means.



Through lectures, tours, film shows, meetings, commentaries, and talks, party organizations should indoctrinate the working people and new generation with living data on how ruthlessly the U.S. imperialists destroyed our fatherland and how brutally they massacred our people during the past fatherland liberation war.

At the same time, it is imperative to thoroughly awaken the party members and working people to the reactionary and corrupt nature of the capitalist system in order to make them strongly struggle against the class of landlords and capitalists and their system of exploitation, with no illusion about the capitalist system.

Indoctrination on comparing the North with the South is an effective way to stir up in the hearts of the party members, working people, and youths boundless animosity toward and hatred for the U.S. imperialists and the fascist South Korean military clique.

We must always indoctrinate them on comparing the northern half of the republic and the rotten South Korean social system from a class standpoint and make the working people and youths clearly realize the U.S. imperialists' cunning neocolonialist policy and their plundering acts. Also, they must be so indoctrinated that they have an extreme hatred for South Korea's antipopular fascist military ruling system and never forget, for even a moment, the South Korean people, who are struggling under the harsh suppressive rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique.

It is important to make the party members and working people take pride in the socialist system and cherish a conviction in sure victory. The fiery animosity toward imperialism and all sorts of class enemies is linked to the noble ideology and emotion of loving one's system and class. Only when they are proud of their system and cause can the people intransigently struggle against imperialism and all sorts of class enemies and firmly defend and safeguard the fundamental principles of the revolution.

Our country's socialist system is a noble war trophy that our people have won through protracted revolutionary struggle under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We should be highly proud of our country's socialist system and the revolutionary war trophy which we have won in exchange for an arduous struggle and great sacrifice.

The indoctrination of the revolution and class has now emerged as an especially important problem for the soldiers of the People's Army and the youths of the new era. Only when such indoctrination is conducted for the soldiers of the People's Army and the youths with intensity can we more firmly consolidate our revolutionary ranks politically and in terms of class, firmly safeguard and defend our revolutionary cause, and advance it victoriously under any circumstances.

The more complicated the situation becomes and the more intensified the enemy's aggressive maneuvers, the more people who are engaged in the revolution should maintain a high degree of revolution-mindedness and work and live in an alert posture.

All party members and working people should militantly lead all work and life in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation and should ensure that not the slightest easy-going and relaxed phenomenon appears.

By conducting the indoctrination on the revolution and education on class with intensity, party organizations should make all party members and working people continue to vigorously struggle to win victory in the revolution with a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and class consciousness.

NODONG SINMUN ON IMPROVING RURAL PARTY WORK

SK171335 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 15 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 16 March special article: "Making Party Work Serve the Peasants Is a Basic Demand of Rural Party Work" -- KCNA identifies the author of this article as Prof Chang Chon-yop, vice president of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School]

[Text] Our party's ideologies and theories are consistent with creativity and originality. This is clearly manifested in our party's presentation and embodiment of new theories on rural party work.

Delineating ways and methods for drastically improving rural party work, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il presented an idea on making rural party work serve the peasants. The idea on making rural party work serve the peasants scientifically elucidates the intrinsic nature and demands of rural party work. Thanks to the presentation of this idea, the question concerning party work among peasants in the theories on the construction of the party of the working class held an independent position in party work and a way for successfully resolving issues regarding rural party work was opened.

The new theory on rural party work could be presented because it was based on the revolutionary concept of viewing peasants, along with the working class, as the main forces of the revolution. The presentation of the idea on making rural party work serve the peasants was, indeed, a great contribution to further developing and enriching the theories on the construction of the party of the working class.

Strengthening rural party work is of great significance in accelerating the construction of socialist rural areas and overall socialist and communist construction. Only when rural party work is strengthened can agriculture, one of the two great fields of the national economy, be developed, the work of revolutionizing and working classizing the peasants be carried out well, and the tasks assigned by the socialist and rural theses be brilliantly performed. Strengthening rural party work is important work to expedite the complete victory of socialism by powerfully accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in rural areas.

The question of improving and strengthening rural party work is urgently raised in light of the present reality of our country's rural areas, in which the constitution of the ranks of agricultural workers has been altered. Under the situation in which new generations, which did not suffer from exploitation and oppression in the past, constitute the main forces of the rural villages, rural party work should be further deepened to help them bring the socialist rural areas into full bloom generation after generation without forgetting their class origin.

Thanks to our party's presentation of the idea on turning rural party work into work serving the peasants, this issue of improving rural party work was resolved brilliantly. Making rural party work serve the peasants means having them take responsibility for and fulfill the role of being the masters of rural villages by conducting rural party work in conformity with the concrete characteristics of rural areas.

From its origins, party work is work with people, work to remodel and implement their ideas. To make party work serve the heightening of the people's consciousness and self-awakening, it should be carried out concretely in conformity with their preparations. Only then can party work be turned into genuine party work that can bring about substantial results in implementing the people's ideas.



The demand that party work be carried out concretely in conformity with the extent of the people's preparations is more important in work with peasants who live and work in rural areas. Peasants are the masters of rural areas and take direct charge of agricultural production. Only when the peasants are helped in fulfilling their responsibility and role by increasing their consciousness of being the masters of rural areas can agricultural production be constantly increased and socialist rural construction be powerfully accelerated.

Rural areas have a series of characteristics that differ from cities, especially from industrial plants. Unlike in industry, rural areas are based on cooperative ownership and assume a dispersed nature. Many social legacies in the ideological and cultural fields remain in rural areas. Such a trait of rural areas demands that party work in rural areas be carried out in a manner different from that used at plants so that this work can conform with the concrete traits of rural areas.

A new theory on party work calling for carrying out party work in rural areas to conform with the interest of peasants is one that correctly takes into consideration peasants' desires and demands and that helps the implementation of party work in conformity with this desire, demand, and trait. Herein lies the revolutionary essence of our party's new theory on party work in rural areas.

The theory on party work in rural areas calling for making party work in rural areas work for peasants is a most just theory scientifically reflecting the requirements for developing party work, the concrete situation of our rural areas, and the prospective requirements for building socialist rural areas. The justness of this theory lies in the fact that this theory helps in thoroughly implementing the party's agricultural policy through positively making peasants highly display their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Ideological indoctrination work should not end with mere ideological indoctrination work, but the results of this work should actually be seen in production activities by peasants.

The aim of improving party work is to correctly implement party lines and policies. In order to implement the party's agricultural policy, we should promote the zeal of peasants, the group in charge of implementing this policy. To achieve this end, we should carry out party organizations' political work in conformity with the traits of rural areas.

Various problems, such as the promotion of peasants' zeal for production to meet the transitional nature of socialist society and the degree of peasants' preparedness and efforts to help peasants successfully engage in farming independently by increasing the spirit of self-reliance among them, are raised in rural areas with regard to thoroughly implementing the party's agricultural policy.

Making party work in rural areas work for peasants suits the work of revolutionizing peasants and opens a way toward helping implement party work to meet their desires and demands. This task helps in greatly increasing the awareness of being masters and the zeal for production among peasants and in much more successfully implementing the party's agricultural policy through fully mobilizing reserves and potential in building socialist rural areas and in agricultural production.

The work of making party work in rural areas work for peasants helps in solidly consolidating class positions in rural areas. Our party's positions in rural areas are an important component of chuche-type revolutionary forces, and strengthening these positions is one of the key links in consolidating our revolutionary ranks.

Solidly consolidating class positions in rural areas constitutes the work of building a firm fortress reliably safeguarding our revolutionary gains under any circumstances whatsoever.

In the past, discharged soldiers, the working class, and youths of the new generation advanced to rural areas in great numbers under the leadership of the party. Thus, the core forces of the rural areas in our country have been strengthened matchlessly when compared with the past. The question of how we much more firmly consolidate positions in rural areas under such circumstances depends on how we successfully develop party work in rural areas to conform with the traits of rural areas.

Turning party work in rural areas into work for peasants is a powerful way to develop party organizations' political work in rural areas into lively organizational and political work with the masses of peasants. Thus, this task makes party work in rural areas help youths in rural locales much more successfully assume a role as standard bearers in implementing the party's policy through indoctrinating them in a revolutionary manner, and helps the old core members in rural areas make the revolutionary flower blossom continuously.

This implies that making party work in rural areas work for peasants helps much more firmly consolidate the party's positions in rural areas in a class-minded and political manner by much more firmly rallying all peasants around the party and the leader. In particular, the work of making party work in rural areas work for peasants helps in thoroughly overcoming formalism and in effectively carrying out party work in rural areas.

As is true in other sectors, overcoming formalism and carrying out party work in an effective manner pose a particularly important question in carrying out party work in the rural areas. This is linked to the fact that formalism might possibly arise in carrying out party work because of the peculiar situation of rural areas.

The work of making party work in rural areas work for peasants has helped bring about a change in eliminating formality in carrying out party work in rural areas and in making the contents and method of this work meet the situation in rural areas. With the setting forth of this new theory on party work in rural areas, party functionaries have vigorously called on agricultural workers to implement the party's agricultural policy by deeply mingling with peasants who are dispersed, by correctly explaining party policies among them, and by meeting their desires and demands in a timely manner.

Indeed, the establishment of the idea on making party work in rural areas work for peasants clearly proves the wise nature of the leadership of our party, which has always brilliantly resolved all questions concerning party work and activities with a firm *chuche* stand and which has continuously enriched the theory on building the party.

Our party's new theory on party work in rural areas is a correct guideline for raising the theory on party work in rural areas to a higher stage by continuously improving and strengthening this work, and shines as a precious ideological and theoretical treasure for building a *chuche*-type revolutionary party.

Our party has set forth the task of bringing about a new change in party work in rural areas in this significant year and demanded that party organizations concentrate on this task.

We should make new progress in building socialist rural areas by deeply realizing the party center's intent and the justness of the new theory on party work in rural areas and by epochally improving and strengthening party work in rural areas.

YI YONG-SU ADDRESSES RALLY ON PUSAN ARSON

SK190424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting to commemorate the third anniversary of the setting fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan by South Korean students and people was held in March 18.

In his report at the meeting, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said:

South Korean students and people on March 18, 1982, set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the U.S. imperialists' machine for ideological and cultural aggression. This was a bold attack of students and people on the U.S. imperialists who had committed crimes, keeping South Korea as a colony for nearly 40 years, and a solemn prelude to a new start of the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea.

After the fire the spearhead of struggle in South Korea has been directed to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and this struggle has expanded and developed into a mass movement day by day and it took a more active form.

The U.S. imperialists still remain in South Korea, maintaining the colonial fascist rule and becoming more frenzied in their war moves against the northern half of Korea. The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army are a three-dimensional attack exercise to invade the DPRK any moment from the sky, the ground and the sea.

The danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula is increasing due to the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance being accelerated at madcap speed by the U.S., Japan and South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors as their logistics base and nuclear attack base and offer everything of South Korea to them for their war preparations.

Stressing that the noble desire of those involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan should be realized at an early date, the reporter said: The South Korean people of all strata should courageously turn out in the just, patriotic struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea at an early date and terminate the U.S. domination and interference, closely rallied under the banner of national salvation against U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists must give up domination and interference in South Korea and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression forces.

The South Korean students and people should hold higher the already upheld banner of democracy against fascism and continue to vigorously wage of the struggle for a true democratic policy.

The United States must respond to our fair peace proposal for tripartite talks at an early date and the South Korean side should discard its hostile military action and honestly approach dialogue and negotiation.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAGE SIT-IN STRIKE

SK191053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- Students of Koryo University in Seoul who had been keeping up their struggle against the fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique held a sit-in strike on the afternoon of March 18, according to a radio report from Seoul.

More than 2,000 students of the university waged the struggle, shouting "We oppose resignation of the president by death" and other slogans, indignant at the puppet clique for having forced Kim Chon-yop, ex-president of the university, to resign for the mere reason that he refused to discipline students who had carried on anti-"government" activity and for intensifying the fascist suppression.

PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SWEDISH VISITORS

SK191124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on March 19 received Claes Palme, elder brother of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and his party on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Han Ik-su.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. President Kim Il-song had a luncheon with the guests. President Kim Il-song received a gift from the guests. He presented gifts to the guests.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO AUSTRIAN LEADER

SK191116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, on March 19. The message reads:

On the 70th birthday of Your Excellency I warmly congratulate you on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf. I take this occasion to sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as greater success in your work for peace and the country's independent development.

YANG HYONG-SOP SENDS MESSAGE TO KUWAITI SPEAKER

SK170918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA) -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Ahmad al-Sa'dun upon his election as speaker of the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait. The message expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop and strengthen and sincerely wishes the speaker new success in his responsible work.



NSP ANNOUNCES ROUNDUP OF N. KOREAN SPY RINGS

SK200237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 20 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea has rounded up three espionage rings directed by North Korean spies, the agency for National Security Planning (NSP) announced here Wednesday. The NSP said that it has put under formal arrest eight of the 14 members of the three rings and indicted four others without restraint. The other two, who had surrendered to the authorities, were released. The NSP charged that the rings have operated for a long time in South Korea under instructions from North Korean spies to agitate struggles against the government and the United States, and to cause labor-management disputes and social unrest.

Kim Chol, 72, of Puchon, Kyonggi Province, and Kim Tae-hyon, 73, of Andong, North Kyongsang Province, were among the eight arrested. The NSP confiscated from the rings two wireless devices, 16 crystals, two antenna codes, five secret code books, four Japanese-made short-wave radios designed to receive North Korean instructions and 52 other items. The NSP announcement said that Kim Chon's ring, based in Seoul and Andong, was first organized in 1965 when Kim enlisted the support of Kim Tae-hyon. Kim Chol cooperated with North Korean forces during the 1950-53 Korean war and was first contacted by a North Korean agent identified as Pae Chang-hwan, 70, in 1960.

Pae apparently came to the South again in 1970 to supervise Kim Chol's activities and ran a business front in Seoul until he returned to the North in 1975. According to the NSP, North Korea also sent a woman identified as Kim Chong-im, 70, now in North Korea, to the South in 1970 to aid and to supervise Pae and Kim Chol's organization.

Kim's organization, which was reinforced during Kim Chong-im's five-year stay, has avoided extreme movements apt to be exposed during their 25-year activity in the South. Instead the organization has infiltrated provincial fraternity organizations to foster disbelief in the government, the NSP said. The NSP also said that Kim's organization received a total of 68 North Korean messages by radio and reported on more than 20 occasions social and military information to the North.

In a separate case Yi Chang-kuk was charged with having entered North Korea for espionage training in 1962, when he was contacted by his elder brother who was sent to the South for that purpose, and with having reported military secrets to the North, including locations of U.S. missile bases, since his return.

The third ring has connections with the Chosoren, the pro-Pyongyang North Korean residents' association in Japan. Yo Su-tong went to Japan in 1982 to raise fund for his business. He was contacted by a North Korean spy now in Japan, his cousin, identified as Yi Hwal-mo, 66, and was schooled in espionage tactics. Yo received 600,000 Japanese yen in an operation fund and returned on espionage missions that included the organization of an underground espionage ring and the reporting of secret information to the North. Later, Yo went to Japan five times to report industrial and economic information to his cousin.

DJP TO REVISE REGULATIONS ON POWER TRANSFER

SK200113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party yesterday announced plans to revise its constitution and regulations in a way that would manifest its "resolve" to implement a peaceful change of government in 1988.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said that his party decided to create a new chapter in its constitution regarding the process for electing its presidential candidate. The revision will be made in the biennial national convention scheduled for March 27, said Sim. At present, the selection of the party's presidential and parliamentary candidates is provided for in the same fourth chapter of the party constitution.

Article 71 of the constitution says that the presidential candidate will be recommended by the Central Executive Council or by more than one third of the registered deputies to the party convention. The candidacy will go to the partyman who gains consent of a majority of the registered deputies in a national convention.

Asked whether the DJP will guarantee open competition in the selection of its presidential candidate, the spokesman replied that the present party constitution provides for such competition. There was little discussion on the matter in the party's daily high-level meeting, according to Sim. In addition to the party constitution, he said, the regulations will contain new provisions concerning the process for selecting the presidential candidate. He gave no details, however.

Party sources said that the regulations would pave the way for the party to nominate its party candidate in 1987 for the 1988 presidential election.

Spokesman Sim said that the party's basic law will also be changed to create provisions for the nomination of partymen to run for local council elections after 1987. The ruling camp last year promised to put local autonomy into effect in some parts of the country beginning in 1987. Details of plans to rewrite the constitution and rules will be made public tomorrow or Friday after being finalized by a meeting of the Central Executive Council, Sim said.

During the daily meeting, party chairman No Tae-u told party officials to insert the words, "principle of autonomy and openness" into the party platform. No also urged the DJP's International Affairs Department to seek ways to strengthen relations with political parties of foreign countries, the spokesman said.

Overall, he said that amending the party constitution is designed to make clear "our resolve to carry out a peaceful, orderly change of power in 1988." The planned revisions will hopefully squash any popular doubts about the political timetable, said other party officials.

#### GOVERNMENT WORKING OUT MEASURES ON CAMPUS ISSUES

SK200105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The government is working out a comprehensive package designed to cope with campus issues, said a government official yesterday. He said that the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party agreed that law violations on college campuses should be dealt with sternly and that greater campus autonomy should be fostered. The agreement came in a special meeting of senior government and DJP officials presided over by Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

Emerging from the two-and-a-half-hour meeting, a participant who refused to be identified said that the government and its party shared the view that campus problems should be positively tackled in an "overall perspective."



The participant, who is a ranking government official, however, declined to go into specifics of the discussions.

Following a report by Minister of Education Son Chae-sok on recent developments on college campuses, the participants exchanged views on campus problems, he said. Describing the mood of the unscheduled meeting as "serious," he said the Ministry of Education will reflect the discussions in formulating a comprehensive package designed to cope with campus issues.

While the meeting was going on at the prime minister's office, some 20 students of Kukje college in Seoul came to the Government Office Building at 4:45 p.m. and attempted to enter. They demanded to meet with the minister of education to obtain a clarification of the proposed merger of the college with Myongji University.

A government source said no concrete measures were set at the meeting. He said the meeting examined the overall campus atmosphere at the beginning of the spring semester.

Among those who attended the meeting were Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong and Minister of Labor Affairs Cho Chol-kwon. The DJP participants included Hyon Hong-chu, chief policy coordinator, and Kim Yong-jak, chief party ideologist.

#### KOREA UNIVERSITY CLASS BOYCOTT SPREADS

SK200118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The boycott of classes at Korea University, started last Saturday by some students protesting the resignation of former president Kim Chun-yop, has spread to seven of the school's nine colleges.

Students of the College of Business Administration and four other colleges decided to join in the boycott which was started by students of the colleges of Liberal Arts and Political Science and Economics. The students said they will stay away from their lectures until Saturday.

#### NKDP FILLS MAJOR PARTY POSTS AT COUNCIL MEETING

SK200111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] yesterday named Kim Tong-yong and Yi Taek-ton as its floor leader and secretary general, respectively. Rep. Yi Taek-hui was appointed chief policy-maker of the NKDP, which emerged as the main opposition force in the February parliamentary elections.

NKDP president Yi Min-u also picked Kim Yong-pae as chairman of the Central Disciplinary Committee and Hwang Myong-su as director of the Central Political Training Center. Ho Kyong-man was appointed chairman of the Human Rights Committee.

Of the six key party posts, four, including those of floor leader and secretary general, went to two major factions led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, indicating that the two factions may dominate the party. NKDP president Yi announced the major party officials after a series of meetings with five vice party presidents to reconcile conflicting factional interests over the selections.

Floor leader Kim, a three-term lawmaker, is closely affiliated with the Snagdo-dong faction headed by Kim Yong-sam, while Secretary General Yi, a four-term legislator, is allied with the Tonggyo-dong group led by Kim Tae-chung. Yi Taek-hui, chief policy-maker, is a three-term lawmaker belonging to a coalition of minor factions. He is affiliated with a group led by Yi Chol-sung.

Under an agreement reached at a meeting of the party's Executive Council earlier in the day, the six key will holders will concurrently serve as members of the council. Reps. Kim Hyon-kyu and Yu Che-yon were named to the executive body. The NKDP has yet to appoint other party officials and to nominate one of its 69 lawmakers-elect for the National Assembly vice speaker post reserved for the top opposition party. Party sources said that Hong Sa-tok may become party spokesman, replacing Pak Sil.

The NKDP, meanwhile, formally began discussions of the proposed merger with another opposition political party, the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), for the first time since the election. Party leader Yi Min-u told yesterday's meeting of the party's Executive Council, "It is time for our party to make a decision or show a definite attitude toward the matter," saying the people want to see the two parties merged to make the opposition stronger in the National Assembly. "We should be ready to merge with the DKP and approach the matter in a judicious manner," Yi said.

Kim Nok-yong, a party vice president, urged that talks on the proposed merger be opened with the DKP as early as possible.

During the meeting, the council members decided to have the party's policymaking body investigate the current campus, labor and press problems. "Our party will seek to solve such problems through parliamentary activities based on the investigation results," spokesman Pak said. The newly elected Assembly is scheduled to convene in the middle of next month.

#### KIM YONG-SAM DELAYS VISIT TO U.S. INDEFINITELY

SK200142 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], has indefinitely delayed a visit to the United States which he had scheduled for this month, Kim's secretary said yesterday. Kim has a standing invitation from Harvard University, ex-Vice President Walter Mondale and Sen. Edward Kennedy. Kim had earlier planned to visit America in October last year but rescheduled it for this month. His secretary said that Kim postponed the travel "because he has to watch political situations." Kim's intention had already been conveyed to the inviters.

Meanwhile, the other co-chairman of the CPD Kim Tae-chung will Thursday visit the office of the Society for the Democratic and Constitutional Politics [SDCP] located in Nagwon-dong, downtown Seoul. Kim will discuss with SDCP members the entry of the organization into the CPD, Kim's aides said. It was also learned that Kim would visit the house of Kim Yong-sam in Sangdo-dong, Seoul Friday to exchange wide-ranging views on the political situations.

Next Tuesday, New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u will host luncheon meeting with the two Kims. The three politicians are expected to study future relations between the major opposition NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] and the CPD.

KIM TAE-CHUNG URGES DISCUSSION, ACCOMODATION

SK192211 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Mar 85 p 2

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] After taking office as the co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy on the morning of 18 March, Kim Tae-chung commented at a closed-door meeting held after the meeting of the Standing Executive Committee of the council on the people's misgivings created by the recent talks between the two Kims.

On the question of onstage and offstage politics, Kim said: If the government and the ruling party will rationally accomodate the people's opinion through the legislative track, offstage politics will naturally weaken. Otherwise, emphasis will inevitably be placed on the people's movement. Thus, he took the stand that he would watch the operation of the National Assembly by the government and the ruling party.

On the question of who should be called first by news media organizations, he said: I am two years older than Kim Yong-sam. Therefore, I thought I was treated as an elder brother by the virtue of Oriental custom. It is nothing more or less than that. The question is entirely up to the judgment of the news media organizations.

When Hong Yong-ki pointed out at the meeting the opposition to his acceptance of the co-chairmanship by the Institute for the Study of Democratic Constitutional Government, Kim Tae-chung said: Some comrades have different views. But I will settle this problem through discussion.

ENVOYS PLEDGE TO SEEK SUPPORT FOR UNIFICATION

SK210116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Ambassadors assigned to Asian and American countries said yesterday that they will do their best to seek international understanding and support for Seoul's formula of peaceful unification. In a resolution adopted at the end of a 10-day session of the diplomatic mission chiefs' conference, the ambassadors said they will try to surpass the export goal assigned to each mission. The 39 ambassadors said they believe that the nation's economy can be made self-reliant by promoting exports, thus reducing the foreign debt. The six-point resolution said the envoys will exhort communist countries as well as their host countries to participate in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. From today to Saturday, the envoys will visit frontline areas to encourage soldiers, tour industrial facilities and meet with traders on export promotion.

BRIEFS

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT -- Seoul, March 20 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government on Wednesday appointed Vice Culture and Information Minister Pak Hyon-tae as new president of the Korean Broadcasting System. The 52-year-old Pak replaces Yi Won-hong, who was named culture and information minister in a sweeping cabinet reshuffle in February. Pak, who concurrently serves as a representative in the National Assembly, will soon tender his resignation there. A 1956 graduate of Seoul National University, the new president joined the daily newspaper HANGUK ILBO as a reporter. He once served as a managing director of the daily. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0026 GMT 20 Mar 85 SK]

DUGERSUREN TO PAY 'FRIENDSHIP VISIT' TO PRK

OW200116 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1730 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 19 (MONTSAME) -- Foreign Minister of the MPR M. Dugersuren will pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the invitation of the foreign minister of that country.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

## Soviet Delegation Met

OW190305 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received a Soviet (?military) delegation headed by Army General I.M. Tretyak, and held talks. The Soviet delegation is taking part in the celebration of the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army, at the invitation of the MPR Ministry of Defense.

Present at the meeting were D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and the secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; L. Molomjamts, chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the MPA Political Administration; Lt Gen C. Purebdorj, chief of General Staff of the MPR Armed Forces and MPR first deputy minister of defense; Major General D. Gendenpil, MPR first deputy minister of defense; and other officials, as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

## Leaders Attend Gala

OW200106 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1731 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 19 (OANA-MONTSAME) -- A gala meeting of party, state and public organizations and representatives of the working [words indistinct] and officers was held in Ulaanbaatar to mark the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army. J. Batmonh, D. Sodnom and other Mongolian party and state leaders as well as the Soviet delegation led by Army General I.M. Tretyak were present at the meeting.

The chief of General Staff of the MPR Armed Forces, First Deputy Defence Minister, Lieutenant General C. Purebdorj made a key-note speech. He noted that the whole history of the formation and [word indistinct] of the Mongolian People's Army was inseparably linked with the (?leadership) of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the disinterested and generous assistance of the tested friend of the Mongolian people -- the Soviet Union and its glorious Armed Forces.

The Mongolian military leader voiced support to the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, and resolutely condemned the criminal actions of international imperialism with the United States at the head, heightening nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union and all socialist countries.



Touching upon the situation in Asia C. Purebdorj said that the dangerous process of knocking together of military circles of the United States, South Korea and Japan was underway both in political and military fields. And this poses a real threat to peace and security not only in Asia, but also in the whole world, the speaker pointed out.

Head of the Soviet military delegation, Army General I.M. Tretyak also made a speech. Later in the day a reception was held and a display was fired in commemoration of the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

GENDENPIL INTERVIEWED ON MPA ANNIVERSARY

OW191044 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Mar (MONTSAME) -- MPR working people together with troops of the Armed Forces are today marking the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, Lieutenant Major General [rank as received] D. Gendenpil, MPR first deputy minister of defense, noted that our glorious Army -- which originated from the 1921 people's revolution -- together with troops of the heroic Soviet Army gained freedom and independence for the Mongolian people, defended the gains of the people's revolution from encroachment by Japanese samurai [as received] in 1939, and fought shoulder to shoulder with Soviet troops in the war of liberation against militaristic Japan in 1945. And today, our valiant troops are guarding peace and socialism.

In past years the MPA, surrounded by constant attention of the party and the people and with the assistance of the Soviet Union, has (?grown stronger) both organizationally and technically and has become a modern, socialist army. Its command personnel have developed qualitatively. They are not specialists with higher and secondary education; they have passed through the school of military and political training; and they have been trained in the glorious military and revolutionary tradition of the older generation, in the spirit of boundless loyalty to the party and people, and in fraternal friendship with the Soviet people and the peoples of other socialist countries on the principles of patriotism and internationalism, D. Gendenpil noted.

MPA troops, together with comrades in arms of socialist community countries and all progressive forces of the world, are preparing to grandly and solemnly mark the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory. Our troops are meeting the jubilee with excellent records in combat and political training.

The words of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have met with warm response from MPA troops and officers and the entire personnel of the Mongolian Armed Forces. "In the complex international atmosphere, as never before [word indistinct] to maintain the defense capability of our socialist motherland at such a level, that potential aggressors would easily see that any attempt [word indistinct] country and its allies would meet with a crushing blow. Our glorious Armed Forces will in future have everything at their disposal for this." Mongolian troops consider their primary [words indistinct] to increase combat readiness, military skill, and always be [word indistinct] before the real threat to peace and socialism from the international imperialism [words indistinct] of the United States, D. Gendenpil stressed.

THAT AIR, LAND, SEA OPERATIONS DETAILED

BK190715 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0503 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Mar (SPK) -- During the week ended 15 March, 11 Thai planes, including L-19's and jet fighters, operated above the following sectors located between 2 and 3 km inside Cambodian territory: Ampil, west of Yeang Dangcum, east of Chong Chaom, Phnom Malai, and Nimit-Ampil.

At sea, the Thai Navy violated for the 446th time Cambodia's territorial waters in the sectors between 7 and 30 nautical miles off Kong and Tang Islands. On the ground, some 28 shellings from Thailand were recorded against Yeng Dangcum, Ta Sanh (Battambang), Smat Deng (Pursat), and Hills 391, 318, and 322. Also during this week, PRK border guards put out of action thousands of reactionary Cambodians who had infiltrated Cambodian territory for sabotage purposes and seized nearly 2,000 assorted rifles and a large quantity of other military equipment.

RECENT BORDER SWEEP OPERATIONS REPORTED

## Enemy Camp Attacked

BK200207 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Our Revolutionary Armed Forces posted along the Cambodian-Thai border have successfully carried out sweeping operations against the lairs of enemy elements of all stripes along the border areas. In late February, a contingent of the 4th Brigade in close cooperation with some nearby units attacked various main points of an enemy camp north of Hill 1,167. As a result of this short battle, 10 enemy elements were killed. Our comrades-in-arms seized an 82-mm mortar, two 60-mm mortars, a field radio, and some war material.

## Hill 400 Captured

BK200138 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Despite assistance from the Thai reactionaries in the form of military forces and war materiel, the Pol Pot remnants and the Son Sann-Sihanouk Sereika groups could not avoid attacks by our KPRAF. For fear that our Revolutionary Armed Forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, would launch an operation to seize Hill 400, located along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Thai reactionaries recently fired artillery shells out of their territory and sent aircraft to protect the remaining positions of the Pol Pot remnants. Despite such efforts, the Pol Pot remnants at Hill 400 were recently surrounded and crushed by our forces from the 286th Brigade, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers. As a result of this attack, our comrades-in-arms seized full control of Hill 400, put 20 Pol Pot remnants out of action, destroyed an ammunition depot, and seized a quantity of war materiel.

PRC-THAI 'COLLUSION,' LI'S THAI VISIT DECRIED

BK161405 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 16 Mar 85

["Collusion" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 16 -- Chinese President Li Xiannian's recent visit to Thailand was aimed at cementing the Sino-Thai collusion against the Indochinese countries and peace and security in Southeast Asia.



In Bangkok, Li renewed China's support for the so-called "Khmer resistance" while Xu Xin, deputy commander-in-chief of the Chinese Army, discussed with high-ranking Thai officers the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border following the crippling blows sustained by the Khmer reactionaries, the military discussions were claimed to be marked by an "identity of view."

At the same time, China was making massive shellings and large-scale infantry assaults on Vietnam's northernmost areas, causing tensions to mount sharply along the entire Sino-Vietnamese border.

It has long been known that China is the principal sponsor of the Khmer Rouge, the instrument of the Chinese-inspired genocide that cost Kampuchea more than 3 million lives and the military backbone of the self-styled "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." Thailand, nurturing its own expansionistic designs on Kampuchea, has assisted China in every way, hoping to break the Kampuchean revolution.

But the leaders in Beijing and Bangkok are swimming against the tide. Despite their frantic efforts, they have failed to prevent the fast disintegration of the Khmer reactionaries and to stop the relentless advance of the Kampuchean people. It is high time that they paused and changed their course before they are irremediably overtaken by events, and the most realistic approach is to bow to the universal demand for the political and military elimination of the Pol Pot clique.

The Kampuchean people have gone a long way since they got a new lease on life six years ago. They are firmly united in this one determination: to rebuild their country in the way they have opted for and, in the process, to defeat any hostile forces that seek to slow their advance.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH GDR CELEBRATED

BK191154 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0518 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Mar (SPK) -- GDR Ambassador to Cambodia Gunter Horn hosted a reception in Phnom Penh yesterday evening in honor of the 5th anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PRK. Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the reception among many other Cambodian invitees.

On this occasion, Gunter Horn stressed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Cambodia signed 5 years ago has contributed to the strengthening of the fraternal alliance between the two Marxist-Leninist parties and of the solidarity and friendship between the two peoples. "This treaty also reflects our noble objective -- namely, to strengthen the fraternal ties within the socialist community," affirmed the ambassador, who noted that by virtue of the treaty, the cooperation between the two countries in the commercial, education, health, and other sectors has not ceased to develop.

"Through its solid alliance with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries, the PRK has achieved great successes and has embarked upon the road of social progress and has also begun to successfully build the foundations of socialism," the GDR diplomat said.

Gunter Horn congratulated the Cambodian people and their Armed Forces for their successive victories won during the mopping-up campaign against the reactionary Khmer and discussed the support of his people for the Cambodian people's just cause for independence and social progress.

Speaking on the occasion, Hun Sen said that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and the GDR was signed with the only aim of defending and building socialism for the sake of peace. After bringing out the all-round success of the Cambodian revolution, during the past 6 years, particularly the military victories over the reactionary Khmer supported by Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism, and other reactionary forces, Hun Sen stressed that these successes are inseparable from the support of the fraternal socialist countries, including the GDR, to which the Cambodian people would like to express their profound gratitude.

Chairman Hun Sen condemned the collusion among the Beijing authorities, U.S. imperialism, and the Thai ultra-rightist circles, collusion which, according to him, affects the trend toward dialogue between the groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries and which has provoked armed confrontations at the borders of the three Indochinese countries.

Hun Sen expressed satisfaction with the great successes won by the GDR people, especially in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and wished for steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries.

#### Heng Samrin Greets Honecker

BK191326 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1143 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 19 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent warmest greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG] and president of the G.D.R. State Council, on the fifth anniversary of signing of Kampuchea-G.D.R. friendship and cooperation treaty.

Heng Samrin said in his message: "The treaty, signed on March 18, 1980, marked a new stage in the history of relations between our two countries, the stage of promotion of the indestructible friendship and solidarity between our two peoples. The mutually profitable all-round cooperation is in a good prospect to implementing and serving the solid foundation and the strengthening of ties of friendship and solidarity between our two countries. I am strongly convinced that, in carrying out the treaty, our two peoples will achieve new, greater successes in favour of the consolidation and defence of socialism.

"Our party, our government and our people highly value the efforts made by the party, the government and the people of the G.D.R. in helping us effectively implement the treaty. We are determined to uphold the revolutionary banner to further intensify our cooperation and to reach our common objectives."

The Kampuchean leader wished the G.D.R. people more brilliant successes under the just leadership of the S.U.P.G. and he also wished the Kampuchea-G.D.R. friendship and cooperation constant development and the G.D.R. leader the best of health, longevity and new successes in his noble tasks.

HUN SEN ADDRESSES WOMEN'S MOVEMENT MEETING

BK061155 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Speech by Hun Sen, PRK Council of Ministers chairman and minister of foreign affairs, at 5 March opening of the first 5-Good Women Movement meeting in Phnom Penh -- recorded]

[Text] The 5-Good Emulation Conference held at this time certainly responds most opportunely and appropriately to the needs of the current revolutionary tasks, for this movement is an important part of the patriotic emulation movement for national defense and reconstruction launched according to the directive of the Council of Ministers. Over 10,000 5-good women emerging everywhere -- in the flatlands, highlands, ministries, offices, factories, and enterprises and among the peasants, workers, intellectuals, and ethnic people -- have all made active contributions to the implementation of the noble, strategic tasks of our party: to defend firmly the national independence and to build the Cambodian fatherland step by step through the period of transition toward socialism. For this reason, I propose that the whole body of this conference make a show of warm appreciation. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: Following the dark age full of untold hardships under the bloody heels of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan butchers -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- and along with the resurgence of the KPRP, the good tradition of our sisters -- which is hard work; love for labor; patience; endurance; responsibility vis-a-vis their work; a strong sense of self-abnegation; and determination to oppose the enemy to preserve the national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia -- has also been developed. Together with their children and husbands, our sisters have promoted the slogan of our party -- Emulation means love for the country and love for the country requires emulation -- working enthusiastically and unreservedly to defend the fatherland and build the nation toward greater prosperity, winning one great success after another in various fields.

In the field of national defense, during 1984 our people together with the Army achieved brilliant successes in the following three domains:

1. Our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces have grown rapidly both in size and quality. They have become better in combat and are able to control a number of positions captured from the enemy on the battlefield of the Cambodian border. Regional forces and guerrilla units at the grass-roots and commune levels have been the most active in attacking the enemy. In a number of localities from which the Vietnamese Volunteer Army had pulled out, the PRK forces have been able to maintain firm stability.
2. The work of proselytizing the misled people into returning to the revolution has been very successful. We have weakened the enemy without the use of arms and without bloodshed. The political strength of our combatants in attacking the enemy has been increasing steadily.
3. The people have displayed their sense of authentic patriotism by shedding sweat and enthusiastically joining in national defense labor in order to build a strong border defense belt.

All these three salient points have enjoyed vigorous contributions of the sisters en masse. For this reason, on behalf of the party and Government of the PRK, I praise all Cambodian women for overcoming difficulties in their lives and loyally encouraging their husbands and sons, the main source of manpower in the families, to serve in the ranks of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. It should be noted that some mothers have encouraged five, six, or even seven of their sons to do so. [applause]



I praise all sisters for seeking by all means, while unflinchingly ignoring all the threats to their lives from the enemy, to spread the lenient policy of the party among the misled persons and to persuade them to rally to the revolution. [applause]

I praise all sisters for actively and wholeheartedly supporting and serving the struggle; giving up everything for the sake of the nation, fatherland, and people; transporting food in defiance of enemy ambushes and land mines to the front line; diligently cooperating with the authorities in smashing enemy networks; enthusiastically engaging in national defense labor -- some women having volunteered for this labor twice -- paying close attention to assisting Army combatants like members of their own families; taking care of families of soldiers, families of heroes, and families of fallen soldiers; and always dedicating themselves as the perennial source of support for the front line. [applause]

I praise the militia women and all female combatants who have studied combat tactics as hard as possible in order to contribute to ensuring good order and security in our new society. [applause]

While upholding the defense task as the major task, our sisters have also contributed to restoring and building the national economy. When encountering droughts and floods [words indistinct]. [applause]

I praise all female peasants for working hard in production -- making efforts and seeking ways to intensify cropping, increase yield, and multiply growing seasons to improve the stable lives of the people and enable the state to have grain for export. At the same time, I praise our sisters who are cadres, personnel, and workers who have strictly observed discipline and internal rules, upheld the spirit of creativity and responsibility in work, and emulated each other in fulfilling and overfulfilling state plans. [applause]

All these achievements certainly have made significant contributions to the implementation of the three strategic goals set by our party. This is certainly a gain born out of the broad strength of national solidarity embodied by our sisters around the party banner together with their resolute adherence to the spirit of socialist internationalism, particularly the close bonds of solidarity between the PRK and Vietnam. In this respect, our sisters have enthusiastically created favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the proletarian internationalist duty by the Vietnamese Volunteer Army.

The significance of our victories in 1984 not only casts its shine on 1984, but also contributes to frustrating enemy designs in 1985. However, while suffering defeat after defeat, the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialism, have continued to employ the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk-Son Sann Cambodians to realize their expansionist ambition to grab Cambodia. For this reason, the sisters of all classes should pay keen attention to the destiny of the nation.

Especially in the current situation, in which the enemy is writhing in his death throes, you must uphold the ideal that nothing is more valuable than independence and freedom and must strive as hard as possible to carry out as successfully as possible the following three tasks that our party and state believe no one can do better than you:

1. Unite with each other in smashing the enemy's psychological warfare. So far, the enemy has been unsuccessful in employing its military forces and its agents hidden in the interior of country to attack us. The enemy is now resorting to slanderous propaganda; spreading lies and slanders against the PRK-SRV bonds of solidarity; discrediting revolutionary cadres; and creating confusion, doubt, and indecision among the people, particularly trying to alarm and frighten our women who are mothers and wives so as to affect other family members and finally the whole society, undermining their trust in the party leadership and thus making it easy for the enemy to mislead people and topple the revolutionary powers.



For this reason, all sisters who want to see a bright future for their children must strive hard to counterattack the psychological warfare of the enemy by frequently attending meetings and courses about the revolution and its policy to gain a definite basis for distinguishing between friend and foe and not being misguided into echoing the rumors spread by the genocidal enemy and helping it to return to massacre us again.

2. Actively engage in the work to proselytize the misled people and serve the struggle.

Only by combining revolutionary truth with familial feelings can we open the eyes of the misled people and return them to the revolution. For the sake of peace in our country, in the current situation in which the enemy is being torn by internal differences, it is a most valuable opportunity for our sisters to display their ability to split the enemy forces so as to deserve the trust of the party, which always considers the strength of women as an important, indispensable force in the revolutionary movement. Therefore, you must vigorously and incessantly accelerate the movement to persuade the misled people to return to their families and the revolution. At the same time, continue to support the Army and live up to the maxim that the Army is the people's bulwark and the people are the force of the Army. You must diligently cooperate with the authorities in arresting enemy elements, sending husbands and children to fulfill and overfulfill recruiting quotas, transporting food and arms to the front, wholeheartedly answering to the call for the national defense labor contribution, and constantly taking care of families of soldiers and families of workers on national defense labor missions. In our temporarily difficult situation, only when we are united; share food with each other; and firmly preserve the alliance and militant solidarity among the PRK, Vietnam, and Laos can we have strength to fight the enemy. [applause]

3. Promote production of agriculture and handicrafts.

Our country is a backward agricultural country, suffering seriously from genocide. Only when we go all-out in production can we obtain food for the Army to make it strong in attacking the enemy and can we export major amounts of agricultural produce to barter for equipment needed for a strong industry. For the time being, we must strengthen and develop handicrafts and increase production as much as possible to meet the people's needs for consumer goods at prices commensurate with the income of each family. Only after we do this can we improve the living conditions of the people and can we boost their fighting will for the cause of the fatherland.

CGDK PRIME MINISTER REJECTS NEW SRV PROPOSAL

BK190646 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents' Club in Bangkok on 16 March, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann rejected recent Vietnamese proposals for a settlement of the Cambodian problem. He termed the proposals a demand to make us submit to Vietnam. He said: Our resistance forces will continue to wage guerrilla war against the Vietnamese aggressors.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ESCAP MEETING IN BANGKOK

BK191104 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 19 (KPL) -- A Lao delegation led by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Souban Salitthilat left here on March 16 for Bangkok to attend the 41st conference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The conference is to be held there from March 19-29.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT HEADS DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

BK191149 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 19 (KPL) -- A Lao party delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the KPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here yesterday morning for Budapest to attend the forthcoming 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party.

The delegation was farewelled at Wattai Airport by Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau Member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, and other senior Lao officials. Laszlo Rosta, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the send-off.

THAI POLICY ON 3 DISPUTED VILLAGES DECRIED

BK200521 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Unattributed "article": "Thai Reactionary Soldiers Continue To Commit Serious Crimes in Areas Around Three Lao Villages"]

[Text] Continuing to implement pan-Thaism to annex neighboring countries, in particular Laos, as proved in the century-long history of our country, with the hope of gradually and simply annexing Laos in accordance with their ambition, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles with Athit Kamlang-ek as chieftain have colluded with other reactionary henchmen who have followed the path of pan-Thaism in mobilizing various types of forces, including spies and bandits, to carry out plundering activities both on land and waterways in accordance with their scheme to obstruct the transportation services and daily life activities of the Lao people from north to south.

However, all these subtle acts against the LPDR have met with failure. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles then took another step in implementing pan-Thaism.

They continued to implement pan-Thaism in actual practice on 6 June 1984 when they mobilized their troops, supported by artillery shelling, to launch nibbling attacks against and seized three Lao villages, namely Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, in Sayaboury Province in an arrogant and open manner. Then they announced that the three villages belonged to Thailand. Our Army and people have opposed and denounced these acts and have demanded that they withdraw all their troops from the three villages and that they compensate our fraternal Lao people for the losses.

However, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have ignored the demands and arrogantly and stubbornly occupied the three villages for 5 months. They have found out that it is not easy for them to annex the three Lao villages because the time for them to easily do so has passed. They have been daily opposed and denounced by world public opinion which has demanded that they totally withdraw troops from the three villages and settle the problem through peaceful means. Following the strong opposition and denunciation by the public throughout the world, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have been daily isolated both at home and in the international arena.

They were compelled to withdraw all their troops from the three Lao villages in a secret and unofficial manner. However, the troops have been stationed in various areas around the three villages. The purpose of their withdrawal from the villages is to lessen the denunciation by domestic and world public opinion.

Nevertheless, everyone clearly understands the hypocritical schemes of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. The troop withdrawal is another tactical trick of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to switch from violent attacks to less violent, protracted provocations. Switching from violent armed attacks to normal attacks, the Thai troops since their withdrawal from the three villages have regularly conducted provocations. In 1 day, they fired at areas in the three villages with dozens of rounds of 155-mm, 105-mm, and 60-mm ammunition. Simultaneously, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries mobilized troops to carry out other provocative activities and to commit serious crimes against the Lao people in the three villages. In February and March 1985 alone, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' troops repeatedly conducted provocations against our regional Armed Forces and people in the three villages.

According to statistics, during the 2 months, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles ordered their troops to conduct challenges and provocations in many forms against our regional Armed Forces protecting the three villages. On 2 and 3 March, Thai infantry troops attacked positions of our Lao forces at Point 256 and 297. Along with the attacks by infantry troops, they shelled the Phou Houat, Ban Mai Noi, and Ban Mai Gnai areas and are in Ban Pong village in Ban Mai canton with some 150 to 200 rounds of 155-mm ammunition. On the same days, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries sent two helicopters to fly reconnaissance missions along the border in Khieu Nokseo area.

On 4 March, they instructed an OV-10 aircraft to fly in violation of Lao airspace in Thong area in Ban Det village. On the 16th, [month not specified] the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' troops fired at positions of our Armed Forces in the Khieu Nokseo area with hundreds of B-16 and B-40 rockets. On the 24th, they fired at our Lao regional Armed Forces stationed near the three villages with 10 rounds of 14.5-mm ammunition. Later, on the 31st of the same month, they also fired more than 20 rounds of ammunition of rifles at areas in the three villages. On 11 February, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles sent 1 unit comprising more than 20 members of exiled Lao reactionaries -- their lackeys -- to infiltrate into Laos in Ban Khen area where they ambushed the Lao regional Armed Forces. On the 13th, they sent 1 OV-10 plane to fly more than 10 reconnaissance missions over various positions of our Lao side. In coordination with the active air reconnaissance missions, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' troops fired at our Armed Forces in Kieu Nokseo area with a 14.5-mm gun on one occasion. Later, on 15th, the Thai troops also heavily shelled our Armed Forces in the 3 villages with 12 rounds of 81-mm mortar ammunition.

The armed challenges and provocations conducted against the three Lao villages by Thai troops, in particular in February and March 1985, have proved even more clearly the aggressive, reactionary, and militarist nature of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who want to create tension along the border area to march forward to an armed confrontation between the two countries. The regular Thai armed provocations and challenges near the three villages are the implementation of the scheme to annex neighboring countries in accordance with pan-Thaism. They also serve as the implementation of the plots of the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists whose aim is to oppose and sabotage the Lao revolution as well as the three Indochinese countries.



Our Lao Army and people demand that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries stop firing with artillery and rifles at areas in the three villages and along the border and immediately end their dispatch of spies and bandits to carry out activities to create disturbances and to launch propaganda against the LPDR.

Our Army and people will heighten vigilance and be prepared to punish all challenges and provocations of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to securely defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

SUCCESS OF POPULATION CENSUS CAMPAIGN LAUDED

BK191542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Mar 85

["Feature article": "Success of Historic Nationwide Population Census Campaign"]

[Summary] "Dear listeners, throughout the 7-day period of the historic population census registration -- the current central work of our party and state -- ending on 7 March, all the surveyors, village headmen, people of all tribes, students, learned persons, Buddhist bonzes, intellectuals, cadres, soldiers, policemen, workers, and state employees throughout the country greatly rejoiced over the glorious success of the campaign. It was a great victory of historic significance for our country, which had never conducted any nationwide population census in the past.

"The party and state need comprehensive data on our population for use in outlining policies on national defense and public security maintenance; economic, educational, cultural, and public development; and improvement of the material and moral life of all cadres, soldiers, and people of all tribes."

According to two surveyors in Sakai Canton, Nasaithong District, Vientiane Municipality, each day they only managed to conduct registration for about eight or nine families. After conducting interviews with each family, they would review the data recorded on the questionnaires to verify its accuracy. All interviewees gave them full cooperation in answering the eight questions in full detail for recording on the registration forms. All the data would then be read out in the presence of the interviewees for rechecking before the head of the family signed his name for approval.

As for the maintenance of security for the campaign, the village headman of Ban Kengbo village, Sakai Canton, Nasaithong District, said that during the population registration campaign, local militiamen energetically cooperated with local soldiers and policemen to carry out patrol missions around the clock to provide security to surveyors and registration documents.



VIETNAM RETURNS REMAINS OF FIVE U.S. MIA'S

HK191040 Hong Kong AFP in English 1018 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, March 20 (AFP) -- Vietnam today returned the remains of five U.S. servicemen, who had been listed as missing in action in the Vietnam war, to the United States, informed Vietnamese sources said here. They were handed over to Colonel Joe B. Harvey at Hanoi Airport, the sources said.

A total of 2,490 servicemen, most pilots and other aeroplane crewmen, are listed by the United States as missing in action in the war in Indochina, ended 10 years ago. Slightly more than half disappeared in Vietnam. The question of the missing servicemen must be solved before relations can be normalised between the two countries, which have no diplomatic ties, Washington has said.

The return of the remains of the five men brings to 101 the total number handed back by Vietnam. The last handover was last July. Colonel Harvey has led U.S. missions to Vietnam on the MIA question since the end of 1982. (The Defense Department in Washington said the remains would be taken to the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii.)

The Pentagon still lists 1,380 servicemen missing in Vietnam, 83 in Cambodia, 550 in Laos and 477 over the sea. Hanoi has consistently maintained that no U.S. servicemen are still alive in Vietnam.

CHINESE BORDER PROVOCATIONS BETWEEN 8-19 MAR

OW191629 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 19 Mar 85

["New Chinese Attacks on Vietnam" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1985 -- From March 8 to 19, Chinese troops fired nearly 80,000 artillery shells at Vietnam's northern border provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lang Son and Quang Ninh, causing many human and material losses to the local people. Ha Tuyen's Vi Xuyen District alone was targeted to nearly 70,000 heavy artillery rounds.

On March 8th (International Women's Day), Chinese artillery shelled more than 30,000 rounds at Heights 685, 30 and 400, and the areas of Coc Nghe, Lang Co and Thanh Thuy crossroads in Vi Xuyen District, killing or injuring many civilians, mostly women and children. The same day, three Chinese infantry regiments conducted 14 attacks on Height 685, Hill Chuoi and Pa Han area in Vi Xuyen, but they were repelled by the local armed forces and people.

Vi Xuyen District was again subjected to 25,000 Chinese artillery rounds on March 9; 5,000 more rounds on March 10; and another 1,000 rounds on March 18.

NGUYEN CO THACH GREET'S MONGOLIAN MINISTER

OW191834 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 19 -- Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and foreign minister, and his wife arrived here today afternoon for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

The distinguished Mongolian guests were warmly welcomed by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, foreign minister, and his wife, Le Mai, assistant to the foreign minister, and other high officials. Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Gelegiyn Adiyaa was present at the welcome ceremony.

#### Thach Hosts Banquet

OW191814 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 19 -- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and foreign minister, and his wife gave a banquet at the government guest house here this evening in honour of Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and foreign minister, and his wife.

The Vietnamese officials present at the banquet included Vu Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of its International Department; Nguyen Quang Xa, president of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; Tong Tran Dao, vice-minister of agriculture; and Le Mai, assistant to the foreign minister.

Speaking on this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said:

"Your visit to Vietnam takes place at an important juncture when the forces of peace and revolution are firmly struggling against the U.S. imperialists who are accelerating the nuclear arms race, seriously threatening peace and international security. This struggle is particularly fierce in Asia where the U.S. imperialists are scheming to revive Japanese militarism, hectically expediting the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, and intensifying its collusion with Chinese expansionism against peace, national independence and socialism.

"In this context, we highly value and fully support the correct stand of the Soviet Union regarding the current Soviet-American talks aimed at preventing a nuclear war and star wars. We highly appreciate and fully support the peace initiative of the People's Republic of Mongolia for the signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations between the Asian-Pacific countries and a declaration on the right of nations to live in peace which was adopted at the 39th Session of the United Nations General Assembly at Mongolia's proposal.

"A new complexion has been taking shape since recently in the situation in Asia, which is very favourable to the three Indochinese countries struggle. The recent resounding military victories of the Kampuchean people and the correct position of the Indochinese countries' consistent stand is to solve the problems in Southeast Asia through dialogue with a view to making this region peaceful, stable, cooperative and friendly.

"Nevertheless, the Chinese authorities continue to pursue their hostile policies against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In such a situation, the Vietnamese people must always enhance their vigilance and stand ready to crush into pieces all Chinese schemes and acts of war. At the same time, we always persist in cherishing our long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and are prepared to normalize our relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs."

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach concluded:

"The Vietnamese people remember forever the profound statements and the valuable support and assistance given by the party, government and fraternal people of Mongolia to their anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past as well as their national construction and defence at present. The Vietnamese people are determined to do their best to constantly consolidate and develop the existing relations between Vietnam and Mongolia."

In his reply, Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren said:

"Our government and people highly value the positive foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and its important contribution to consolidating the position of socialism and safeguarding peace and the security of nations.

"The People's Republic of Mongolia fully supports the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as the initiatives and proposals put forth jointly by Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation". He went on:

"The Chinese authorities are colluding with the imperialist forces to the detriment of the Asian people's peace, independence and social progress. A concrete expression of this action is their constant threat to the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, particularly their current armed provocations against Vietnam. Our party, our government and our people energetically protest against these acts and reaffirm our constant support for and militant solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples in their just struggle....

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam's annually withdrawing its Army volunteers part by part from the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a contribution to creating an atmosphere of mutual trust in Southeast Asia, and also a proof of the irreversibility of the internal situation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the constant consolidation of the people's power there...."

In conclusion, the Mongolian foreign minister sincerely wished the Vietnamese people many new achievements in implementing the two strategic tasks worked out at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, namely, socialist construction and national defence.

The two foreign ministers proposed a toast to the Vietnamese and Mongolian people's brilliant achievements in national construction and defence, and to the further consolidation and development of their friendship, fraternal militant solidarity and close cooperation.

#### MPR AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON MPA ANNIVERSARY

BK191222 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Statement by MPR Ambassador to Vietnam Gelegiyn Adiyaa to Voice of Vietnam Radio's listeners on 64th anniversary of founding of Mongolian People's Army; recorded in Mongolian fading into Vietnamese translation -- date not given]

[Text] Dear Vietnamese listeners:

This year 18 March is the 64th founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.



Over the past 60 years and more, the MPA -- which was founded by Comrade Sukhe-Bator and his comrades-in-arms in accordance with a decision made by the people's party on the day of victory of the Mongolian people's revolution in 1921 -- has gone through various glorious stages of the heroic struggle against external and internal enemies, as well as the struggle to safeguard the revolutionary gains of the Mongolian people.

With the Red Army of the Soviet Union, the MPA won glorious victories in the battle against the Japanese aggressors in the Heilungkiang River region in 1939 and helped smash the hotbed of war in the Far East in 1945. Today, thanks to the constant concern of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the MPA has become a modern and standardized army and is firmly safeguarding the socialist revolutionary gains of the Mongolian people.

The Soviet Union has always rendered its disinterested assistance to the development of the MPA in compliance with the spirit of fraternal internationalism.

Due to the stubbornness of the imperialists and reactionary forces at present, the world situation has become increasingly complex. Public opinion in the world and Mongolia is concerned over the threat of nuclear war against mankind in Europe and Asia. We maintain that the peace principles and initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the 1980's are the only way to alleviate severe tension in Asia. The countries in Asia have put forth many important initiatives to consolidate peace and security on this continent. These also include constructive initiatives brought forward by the SRV, LPDR, and PRK in a bid to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The party, government, and people of Mongolia highly appreciate the fully support the great efforts and peace initiatives of the three fraternal Indochinese countries.

Dear comrades, with fraternal affection, the Mongolian people are highly elated by the new, great achievements the fraternal people and People's Army of Vietnam, who have been tempered through ordeals in the struggle to build and defend their country -- the old solid flank of socialism in Southeast Asia. We note with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and People's Armies of Mongolia and Vietnam -- which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism -- have developed constantly and profoundly in conformity with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the interests of the socialist community.

On the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the MPA, from the bottom of my heart, I wish the fraternal people and People's Army of Vietnam many still greater achievements in their struggle for national construction and defense and in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress, thus contributing to the preservation of peace in Asia and Southeast Asia. Thank you, comrades and friends, for your kind attention.

#### TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS

OW181800 Hanoi VNA in English 1741 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 18 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, cordially received here today the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal led by Octavio Pato, Political Commission member and secretary of the party Central Committee.



President Truong Chinh informed the Portuguese delegation of the Vietnamese people's achievements and difficulties in socialist construction and national defence. He expressed the Vietnamese party and people's sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and other democratic and progressive forces in Portugal for their valuable support for Vietnam's anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past and its national construction and defense at present.

After expressing his hope for further strengthening the relations between the two parties and peoples, Truong Chinh asked the delegation to convey his best congratulations to General-Secretary Alvaro Cunhal and the other leaders of the C.P.P.

For his part, Octavio Pato highly valued the historic victory of the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance war and the big achievements they have recorded over the past ten years since the complete national liberation. He affirmed that the C.P.P. would continue to support the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause in the new stage and expressed his hope for continuously consolidating and developing the existing friendship and solidarity between the two parties.

He extended the greetings of General-Secretary Alvaro Cunhal and the other C.P.P. leaders to General Secretary Le Duan and the other C.P.V. leaders. On behalf of the C.P.P. Central Committee, he invited a C.P.V. delegation to visit Portugal, which visit, he said, will bear vivid expression to the friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties.

#### Delegation Leaves

OW181806 Hanoi VNA in English 1747 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 18 -- The Communist Part of Portugal delegation led by Octavio Pato, Political Commission member and secretary of the party Central Committee, left here this afternoon, successfully concluding its friendship visit to Vietnam.

The delegation was seen off by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of its International Department; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party C.C. and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; and other officials.

While here, the delegation paid its respect to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence and office. It also visited Ho Chi Minh City and Lang Son Province.

#### Communique Issued

OW191829 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 19 -- Following is the joint communique issued here March 18 on the official friendship visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal composed of Octavio Pato, Political Commission member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the party Central Committee, visited Vietnam from March 11 to 13 and from March 16 to 18.

While in Vietnam, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited his home and office. The delegation was received by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and President of the State Council.

It visited Lang Son Province and Ho Chi Minh City, and attended a meeting held at the Henoc Polytechnical College in its honour.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, held talks with the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity. Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were also Yu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Department, and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the department.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, the activities of the two parties, the situation of the international communist movement and the world situation. They also discussed questions relating to the cooperation between the two parties.

The two delegations held that the visit of the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal will contribute to strengthening mutual understanding, solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two parties, thus bringing the peoples of the two countries closer together.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam valued highly the tradition of heroic revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party and the democratic and progressive forces in Portugal against the fascist dictatorial regime as well as the party's contributions to the overthrow of that regime. The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam expressed the Vietnamese Communists' solidarity with the Communist Party of Portugal's struggle to defend the gains of the April revolution.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal expressed its admiration for Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding militant of the international communist movement.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal valued highly and expressed the Portuguese Communists' profound admiration for the successful struggle of the Communist Party of Vietnam which has led the Vietnamese people in the fight against colonialism and the U.S. imperialists' brutal war of aggression, to reunify the country. The victory of the Vietnamese people is a shining example of invincibility of the nations and of the working people once they are united, organized and ready to fight.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal expressed the Portuguese Communists' solidarity with the Communist Party and people of Vietnam in their inspiring socialist construction and in their fight against international imperialist and reactionary forces to defend their independence and territorial integrity as well as in their struggle for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The two delegations expressed their profound concern at the extremely tense and dangerous world situation caused by the warmongering policy of imperialism and the most hawkish circles in NATO.

The two delegations condemn the U.S. Administration for pursuing the arms race, particularly by deploying new types of missiles in Europe, and its schemes of militarizing the outer space, aimed at breaking the existing strategic balance and gaining military supremacy over the socialist countries. They condemn the schemes of founding new military and political alliances which have rendered the situation in Asia and the Pacific more strained. They condemn the U.S. imperialists for threatening to invade the nations and countries struggling for liberation and for supporting the blood-thirstiest dictatorships.

The two delegations welcomed the popular movement to defend peace and highly valued the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The two delegations hold that the struggle for peace cannot be separated from the revolutionary struggle of the peoples. The two delegations expressed solidarity with the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American nations against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two delegations hold that the strengthening of solidarity and unity of the international communists and workers' movement, and the increased cooperation and friendship of the forces of peace and social progress in the world bear a major significance.

The two delegations welcomed the great achievements recorded by the Lao and Kampuchean peoples in the cause of building and defending a new society without exploitation of man by man.

The two delegations expressed their desire to continue to work for the strengthening of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Portugal on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal expressed sincere gratitude to the Vietnamese Communists for their warm and fraternal welcome. The delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal invited the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam to visit Portugal. The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam accepted the invitation with pleasure.

#### ASSEMBLY GROUP VISITS EUROPE, LATIN AMERICA

OW161732 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- A delegation of the National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho left here today on a visit to a number of European and Latin American countries. The delegation includes Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly [NA]; Hoang Truong Minh, chairman of the NA's Nationality Council; Nguyen Thi Yen and Vu Mi Ke, members of the N.A's Economic Social and Budget Committee and Le Trang, deputy director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the State Council.

It was seen off at the presidential palace by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; Vice Chairmen of the State Council Chu Huy Man and Le Thanh Nghi; Vice Chairman of the Council of the Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap; Vice Chairmen of the National Assembly Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Xien; Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; general secretary of the Council of Ministers, Minister Doan Trong Truyen and others.



THANH TIN ARTICLE ON SRV-INDONESIA SEMINAR

BK181321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Mar 85

[15 March NHAN DAN article by Thanh Tin: "Thinking About a Seminar in Indonesia: The Problem Is How To Quickly Catch up With the Trend"]

[Text] The seminar between Vietnamese and Indonesian experts on strategic and international studies was really diversified and useful. A frank, open-minded, and friendly attitude prevailed throughout the 3 busy work days. Inevitably, there were moments of heated debate as a result of conflicting views, but there is nothing to regret since both sides respected and listened to each other's views. Behaving like scientific researchers, they proceeded from disagreement to discovering the truth and reason and realizing the evolutionary law of the situation. The contentious atmosphere was an interesting feature of the seminar.

As time passed, our Indonesian friends' judgment of realities made steady headway. Their debate concentrated on the Cambodian issue and on seeking a solution to the problem. It was fortunate that four Indonesian journalists had visited Cambodia to study the situation locally over the past 4 years. News reports from different sides on the Cambodian situation were obtained daily, screened, analyzed, and evaluated by our friends at the Indonesian Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Our friends showed their profound assessment as sober-minded researchers when they concluded that the introduction of our troops into Cambodia was a necessary action motivated by our moral obligation toward the people of a friendly neighboring country who at the time were suffering agony during the genocide. This was done for the sake of Vietnam's security and because of the need to retaliate against the Polpotists' brutal harassment attacks on our country's southwestern border, actions encouraged and directed by Beijing.

Furthermore, many of our Indonesian friends realized that from the aspect of international law, the introduction of Vietnamese troops into Cambodia is understandable. This is because the international community cannot use the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of a nation as an excuse to let the Pol Pot butchers slaughter the Cambodian people, both gradually and en masse, and destroy the whole social structure of this country -- and the fundamentally important motive for Vietnam's action is precisely the genuine independence of Cambodia. To the contrary of what the Beijing-Washington psychological warfare machinery harps upon -- and on which Bangkok chimes in effusively and vociferously -- the Indonesian strategic and international affairs researchers said: Vietnam does not harbor any evil intentions against Thailand and does not have any aggressive or subversive plans against Thailand or any other ASEAN nation. It is not that we spoke to win your hearts or to please you, but this is a truth that we have noted.

The Chinese expansionist-hegemonists must have been furious on learning that these researchers viewed as fabricated and extremely deceitful their domino theory and their widely-publicized allegations that with its victory over the Americans, Vietnam has become haughty and insolent, has regarded itself as a military power after swallowing Cambodia, and is even attempting to swallow Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia.

Our friends affirmed: For the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations as well, there is only one real threat from one single place -- that is, the threat of aggression and subversion by the Chinese expansionists. All nations throughout Southeast Asia must be united and alert in coping with this threat in order to safeguard security and developments in the region.



Our Indonesian friends also affirmed: Vietnam has the real intention to gradually withdraw its forces from Cambodia. In history, Vietnam twice sent troops to Cambodia to help its friends. On both occasions, it withdrew all its troops home.

One thing on which our Indonesian friends spoke up strongly and categorically was that the Polpotists and the Khmer Rouge are the brutal cliques and murderers who must be eliminated both militarily and politically. No one in the world with a mind and a heart can support these barbarous cliques, which are devoid of human qualities. Morally and legally, the Khmer Rouge can play no role in any political solution for Cambodia.

Our friends hailed the PRK Government's appeal to the Khmer Rouge soldiers to desert their units and its tolerant and correct policy toward these soldiers. Elimination of the ringleaders -- those playing the key roles in its criminal machinery -- and this does not mean hunting to kill the last Khmer Rouge soldier for vengeance.

The seminar pointed out that the Polpotists are the most dangerous and notorious Maoist group which has been fed with milk spiked with Beijing's brutal and frenzied policy, and that it is necessary to eliminate them categorically in order to remove a latent danger for the entire Southeast Asian region. The seminar affirmed: A broad section of the people and public opinion in various countries throughout the world has, in fact, agreed that it is impossible to support the Khmer Rouge criminals and that it is necessary to have them removed as a political and military force harmful to the security and stability of various nations and their right to live in independence and freedom.

On the Cambodian issue, our friends' side attentively noted our detailed explanation. Now there are two clear-cut possibilities: First, even if there is no international political solution to the Cambodian issue, this issue will be automatically resolved in a few years' time once the Cambodian people, with the wholehearted help provided by their friends for their revival, have achieved ever-greater successes and once the Cambodian people can master all their activities along the path they have followed over the years and at present. Second, in case there is a political solution on the basis of full respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, with the understanding and contribution of all Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and with the cooperation of all good-willed people in the world. Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos are trying their best for the second possibility. This is beneficial for every country in the region. This also runs counter to Beijing's malicious intention of pushing for a confrontation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states so that they can easily benefit from the evil theory of sitting comfortably on a mountain top to view tigers fighting each other.

It seems that Beijing stands alone in its efforts to breathe life into the Polpotists, thus running counter to the trend of the entire civilized world. It is not worth worrying about this, for Beijing lost the mandate of heaven long ago. Since time immemorial, all Chinese maneuvers against Southeast Asia and South Asia have come up against an impregnable bastion: the willpower for independence and freedom of various nations in the region.

The fundamentally weak point of the powerholders in Zhongnanhai at present is their persistence in nurturing the brutal Pol Pot criminals. This is a large thorn in their side.

At a press conference held immediately after the seminar ended, American UPI and British BBC reporters asked pointedly whether it is right that the Vietnamese delegation has the intention of drawing Indonesia to its side and creating disagreement among the ASEAN nations.

The first question was given this response: The persons who posed this question have offended the host and the friends of the host, and especially have offended themselves. Who is drawing whom? The scientific seminar was cooperation among friends in jointly finding the truth. The truth, reason, and the objective trend of the situation are the only things that have attracted the scientists of the two countries to side with the truth.

The second question was clearly answered: The Vietnamese side never wants to foment discord within the ASEAN bloc. On the contrary, we want the ASEAN countries to maintain their solidarity on the basis of each country's independence, freedom, and sovereignty and of regional peace and cooperation.

By running counter to the common trend and by getting involved in China's dark schemes, the Thai authorities have allowed themselves to become the target of criticism from their friends and have themselves violated the sovereignty of Thailand. They have miscalculated by opposing an imaginary threat to seek the real threat and by yielding to Beijing's persuasion and hoping to derive material gains from Beijing by putting their necks into the soft silk noose of the Chinese expansionists.

Some Indonesian friends said openly that it is impossible to allow Bangkok to hoist its flag on the bow of the ASEAN boat and lead it in a potentially dangerous direction, and that it is time that Thailand awakens to acknowledge the inevitable trend of history so as to eliminate the Khmer Rouge, separate itself from China's shrewd calculations, and contribute to quickly achieving good-neighborly relations with the Indo-chinese countries, all favorable to all countries in this region.

It is our aspiration and also the desire of many Indonesian friends to see an independent and free Vietnam that is strong enough to defend itself while developing its economy after decades of devastation by all types of war. Our friends expressed hope that relations between the countries would be restored and developed soon. These are mutually beneficial relations. Despite the fact that everyone wants to solve the Cambodian problem quickly on the basis of respect for the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people and with the goodwill of all the countries in the region, it is not necessary to wait for a solution to this problem before achieving such relations.

It took a special plane of the Indonesian Government 3,450 km and 5 hours to fly the Vietnamese delegation back to the capital of Hanoi from Jakarta. In a jovial mood, the chief pilot said: We are very glad to inaugurate today's route of friendship. Will Indonesian and Vietnamese planes fly back and forth on this route later on?

Yes, my Indonesian friend. Later on, merchant ships of the two countries will be moored at each other's ports and more goods will be exchanged between the two sides.

Our friends' side expressed hope to meet Vietnamese economic and commercial circles soon to discuss business. Many professors of the University of Yogyakarta -- former capital of Indonesia -- also expressed the desire to soon see an exchange of archaeologists, historians, folklorists, and linguists between the two countries.

Science consists of discovering the law governing the evolution of matters while strategy consists of having far-reaching and broad vision in space and time. The seminar between Vietnamese and Indonesian scientists and strategists was a significant contribution. However, the whole problem is how to seek clear understanding of the real state of the situation and to quickly and effectively grasp the trend of development.

AUSTRALIASOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR DISARMAMENT TALKS

BK191254 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] A senior official of the Soviet Union arrived in Canberra today for disarmament talks with the Australian Government. Mr Valdimir Petrovskiy, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department, will have 2 or 3 days of discussions including a meeting with the foreign minister, Mr Hayden. Australia's ambassador for disarmament, Mr Richard Butler, has returned to Canberra from Geneva to take part in the talks.

The discussions will cover the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the comprehensive test ban concept, chemical and biological weapons, and the current negotiations in Geneva on nuclear weapons and arms in space.

The United States is due to send a senior official to Canberra for similar talks at a date to be fixed. The Australian Government arranged the separate exchange of views on disarmament with the Soviet Union and the United States at the end of last year.

Talks Begin

BK200504 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] A Soviet delegation has begun talks in Canberra on a range of disarmament issues -- the first such bilateral talks between the Soviet Union and Australia. At the outset of 3 days of negotiations, the head of the Soviet delegation, Dr Vladimir Petrovskiy, declared there was good ground between Australia and the Soviet Union in opposition to the spread of the arms race to outer space.

Dr Petrovskiy, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department, was greeted by the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, in Canberra. Mr Hayden said Australia had sought the exchange of views with the Soviet Union to make an independent contribution to the cause of disarmament. In reply, Dr Petrovskiy said he hoped the dialogue would produce a little modest step forward.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Walter Hamilton, says Dr Petrovskiy stressed a number of times the Soviet Union's interest in preventing the deployment of weapons in space -- a crucial issue at the Soviet-American talks now under way in Geneva. Dr Petrovskiy reminded Mr Hayden that both Australia and the Soviet Union had voted in the United Nations to stop the arms race in outer space.

Our correspondent says Australia will host similar talks with the United States delegation later this year.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON TALKS IN HANOIDefends Trip in Parliament

BK190848 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, says he has highly confidential information from Vietnam's foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, that has enormous significance to the region. Mr Hayden referred to the Vietnam issue during moves in Parliament in Canberra today by the federal opposition to censure the Hawke government for its handling of foreign policy.



The foreign minister insisted that he had handled his recent Asian visit properly and carefully, and he believed that he has been put on trial at home by unfair commentary. It was then that he revealed that journalists and commentators could not know all the details of his visit -- nor could he tell them. They could not know, for example, the details of a confidential 45-minute conversation with Vietnam's foreign minister, the context of it, or the significance. Mr Hayden said they could not know four major points of a highly secret document on department file or two other observations which had enormous significance to developments in the region.

The censure motion moved by the opposition leader, Mr Peacock, has focused heavily on Mr Hayden's handling of the visit. Mr Peacock claimed the Vietnam visit had eroded Australia's credibility with ASEAN. The opposition leader claims that Australia had now a reputation for unreliability and inconsistency.

The censure motion was defeated.

#### Briefs ASEAN Envoys

BK200945 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has briefed the ambassadors to Australia from the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, on his recent Indochina mission. The ambassadors were given details on Mr Hayden's talks with Vietnamese leaders, including the foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, and the prime minister of the Vietnamese-installed government in Kampuchea, Mr Hun Sen.

Mr Hayden also presented his assessment of the domestic response in Australia to his trip. Yesterday Mr Hayden told Federal Parliament that Australian commentators had misrepresented his trip as a failure because of the alleged confusion over Vietnamese incursions into Thailand and (?disapproval) in ASEAN of the foreign minister's meeting with Mr Hun Sen. Mr Hayden quoted from classified cables to show that the Malaysian foreign minister, for one, had been keenly interested in the meeting and not disapproving. Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Walter Hamilton, says the ASEAN governments had privately asked Mr Hayden to probe Vietnam for responses to various proposals for a Kampuchean settlement.

#### Human Rights Issue Raised

BK201133 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says he has again raised a list of alleged human rights violations with Vietnam. He told the National Parliament in Canberra he had brought up the matter with Vietnam's foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, during a visit to Hanoi earlier this month.

Mr Hayden said he had asked for people held in reeducation camps inside Vietnam to be allowed to go to Western countries, particularly the United States. He said he had failed to get Vietnam to accept the proposal, but they would be raised again.

Earlier the foreign minister briefed the ambassadors to Australia from the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, on his recent Indochina mission.



SUHARTO, MAHATHIR CONTINUE ECONOMIC TALKS

BK190703 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Excerpt] President Suharto and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed held further discussions on economic issues at the Merdeka Palace today. Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono later told newsmen that Indonesia and Malaysia had agreed to continue cooperation in the industrial field, particularly in the automotive industry. In the field of education, the two countries also discussed the possibility of Malaysia increasing the number of its students studying in Indonesia. As the two state leaders held their lengthy discussions, the two countries' ministers held separate discussions.

Political discussions were held by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Education and Culture Minister Nugroho Notosusanto and his counterpart, Datuk Khalil Yaakob, held talks on education. Meanwhile, Armed Forces commander General Benni Murdani held discussions on defense and security affairs with his counterpart, Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali Seth.

Mahathir Concludes Visit

BK191332 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Malaysian prime minister and his wife and party returned to Kuala Lumpur this afternoon following a 2-day working visit to Indonesia. While in Indonesia, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed held two rounds of talks with President Suharto.

MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR GENEVA, NEW YORK 19 MAR

BK201025 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will give directives to a routine meeting of Indonesian ambassadors posted in Europe. The meeting will take place in Geneva on Thursday and Friday [21-22 March]

Mokhtar told newsmen before leaving Jakarta for Geneva yesterday that he would discuss at the meeting three aspects, namely: information, secretariat general, and protocol aspect, including preparations, and matters concerning the coming UN General Assembly, particularly the East Timor issue. Monitoring the response to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference on 24 April will also be discussed. A number of 92 countries in Asia and Africa and some independence movements, namely: PLO, SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization], ANC [African National Congress], and PAC [Pan African Congress] have been invited to attend the celebration.

From Geneva, Minister Mokhtar will leave for New York to meet the assistant to the U.S. secretary of state for Southeast and Pacific region, [title as heard] Paul Wolfowitz, who visited Indonesia earlier this month.

MARCOS URGED TO OPPOSE U.S. PLAN FOR WARHEADS

HK191437 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Mar 85 p 1

[By Vicente B. Foz and Marcia C. Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] The government was asked yesterday to oppose a reported United States plan to deploy nuclear warheads in the Philippines. Member of Parliament Orlando S. Mercado (Opposition, Quezon City) filed a resolution in the Batasang Pambansa to urge President Marcos to resist any U.S. plan on the nuclear warheads.

A report by Director William M. Arkin of the Arms Race and Nuclear Weapons Research Project of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington disclosed the U.S. move to deploy the nuclear warheads in eight foreign countries. The report said the Philippines will get 32 nuclear depth bombs, 115 bombs, and 80 naval nuclear bombs. The others to receive nuclear bombs are Spain, Bermuda, Canada, Iceland, Puerto Rico, the Azores of Portugal and Diego Garcia.

Mercado urged the Batasan to take up the resolution as soon as it resumes session so it can show its resolve in protecting the country's sovereignty.

Opposition leader Teofisto Guingona Jr. said the reported deployment of the nuclear weapons here "makes the military bases primary targets for attack by an adversary not necessarily hostile to the Philippines." Guingona said the weapons "unduly endanger the safety of the Philippines not only from armed attack but also from accidental radiation leaks of deadly plutonium."

IMF APPROVAL FOR FUNDS APRIL AT EARLIEST

HK191405 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Mar 85 p 12

[By reporter Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) first program review of the country's economic adjustment program will be completed at the earliest by the first week of April, BUSINESS DAY sources in government estimated.

They explained that the Fund's staff mission sent here has not yet finished reviewing the country's economic data. A formal agreement on the quarterly economic targets for the rest of the year has also not been reached. The sources said that although the staff mission is expected to finish its work within this week, IMF managing director Jacques de Larosiere will still have to go over the staff mission's report before the Fund's management can declare that the country has substantially complied with the terms of the loan and may draw on the second tranche of the 615-million SDR (special drawing rights) facility (equivalent to \$610 million).

Assuming that IMF headquarters will be able to assess the mission's report within a week's time, approval will come in the first week of April at the earliest.

The completion of the IMF's first program review in April will mean that even if the government finalizes the \$1 billion in new loans from its bank-creditors during this month, it can draw on the facility only in April. This is because the terms for the loan accords require that the government must first draw on its scheduled second tranche from the IMF before it can make its first drawdown on the commercial loan.

The sources, however, disclosed that no major obstacles are expected for the completion of the IMF's program review. The delay has been mainly due to the IMF's insistence on being absolutely certain that the government's economic data are accurate.

A problem had arisen recently, however, over the rapid rise of the country's reserve money which determines total money supply in the past several weeks. The escalation of the reserve money level which reached P [peso] 34 billion in the second week of March would mean the Central Bank [CB] has failed to comply with the end-March P31-billion ceiling set by the IMF. Although details could not be determined, BUSINESS DAY sources said the CB "essentially agreed" to implement a tighter monetary policy for the rest of the year than it previously had planned for. This means monetary officials have dropped their earlier intention to slightly loosen credit supply in order to prompt a slight growth in the gross national product this year.

Aside from other factors such as government borrowing from the CB and the impact of the CB's purchase of foreign exchange from banks, the reserve money shot up in recent weeks because of overdrafts incurred by Pacific Banking Corp. Government sources said the bank had incurred a total of P1 billion in overdrafts with the CB by the first week of March. The bank had been hoping on the infusion of fresh funds within this month by accepting equity from the Bank of Hawaii. A press statement from Pacific Banking had indicated that its existing stockholders and new investors are set to invest about P500 million in the bank after the Bank of Hawaii demanded that existing shareholders put in fresh funds before it pumps in new equity amounting to 28 percent of the bank's adjusted book value.

#### CENTRAL BANK RELAXES RULES ON DOLLAR HOLDINGS

HK191415 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The Central Bank [CB] has relaxed its regulations on commercial banks' allowable dollar holdings by excluding their new dollar deposits with the CB in the computation of the amount of dollars they may retain.

CB Circular No. 1052, approved by the Monetary Board last Friday, however, set a \$15-million ceiling on the amount of dollar deposits with the CB which will be excluded in the computation of a commercial banks' allowable foreign exchange holding.

Instead of being required to sell in the interbank market their foreign exchange in excess of the allowable limit, commercial banks, under the new circular, will be allowed to convert these excess dollars into interest-bearing foreign exchange deposits with the CB.

The move is clearly intended to prevent the peso from further strengthening to a point that it will discourage the inflow of dollars from exports and services. One of the factors that accounted for the strength of the peso in the past three months was the CB regulation that banks' foreign exchange in excess of the CB-defined limits must be immediately sold in the open market. Combined with the low demand for import financing in the same period, the CB regulation caused the price of dollars to go down in the foreign exchange market.

The new CB circular is also intended to prevent further increases in the money supply arising from CB purchases of dollars from banks. Although the CB had been intending to build up its dollars stocks in order to honor its own foreign debt service requirements, it has been forced to accelerate its dollar purchases from the market in the past three months, since it was during that time the only major buyer of dollars. Prime Minister Cesar Virata had explained that the surge in the money supply, which was in violation of one of the conditions set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), has been partially due to these CB dollar purchases.



With the new CB regulation having the effect of increasing the banks' foreign exchange holdings, it is expected that the strengthening of the peso in the past several days will be arrested since the banks will be able to hold on to their dollars instead of having to sell them in the interbank market.

#### MARCOS ANNOUNCES MINDANAO INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

HK190606 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] The president yesterday [18 March] announced the launching of infrastructure projects forming part of the government's 21 billion peso civic action program to fight communist insurgency in the four regions of Mindanao. The president made this announcement even as the civic action projects of Regions 9, 10, 11, and 12 have been lined up for immediate implementation. The initial projects consist of roads and school buildings which will have funding of 29 million and 90 million pesos respectively. These projects are fully funded under the 1985 budget and will incur no additional outlay, thus obviating an increase in the government's budgetary deficit.

#### SALONGA URGES OPPOSITION TO U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS

HK200324 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Mar 85 p 8

[By Joann B. Cruz]

[Text] The Philippines must continue to oppose the proliferation and storage of nuclear arms in U.S. bases in the country and demand for the removal of the bases once the Military Bases Agreement expires in 1991. This statement was made by former Senator Jovito R. Salonga in a speech delivered before the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference held at the Makati Sports Club last Feb. 22.

Salonga, 62, points out in the speech the "U.S. factor" that strongly influences Philippine developments, citing not just its military bases but also its commercial and business interests, cultural influences, "and the host of expectations, hopes, and fears that spring from what has been called the 'special relationship' between the United States and Philippines."

He maintains, however, the need to redefine this relationship in the light of a recently released document showing the foreign nation's true interests. The document, under the code PPS-23 -- 1948 -- is authored by George Kennan who was instrumental in formulating U.S. post-war policies, and once was the director of the State Department's policy planning staff.

From this document, Salonga quotes: "'We have about 50 percent of the world's wealth but only 6.3 percent of its population... Our real task in the coming period is to devise a pattern of relationships which will permit us to maintain this position of disparity without detriment to our national security.... We should cease to talk about vague...and unreal objectives, such as human rights, the raising of living standards, and democratization.'"

Further, Salonga quotes Kennan as saying that the prime objective of the U.S. is to "shape our relationship to the Philippines in such a way as to permit the Philippine Government a continued independence in all internal affairs but preserve the archipelago as a bulwark of U.S. security in the area."

The image of America as the guardian of democracy runs contrary to its actions, particularly in reference to the use of U.S. bases in the country, Salonga presses.



"To retain access to these bases, the U.S. must deal with the Marcos government, and to deal with it means propping up a government that is obviously detested by its own people," says he.

He also cites several instances in the past when contradictions in American policy toward the Philippines were evident. Once such incident was the increase in U.S. security assistance to the Philippines from \$500 million to \$900 million in June 1983.

Salonga then refers to the testimony of slain former Senator Benigno Aquino before the Solarz subcommittee in the U.S. Congress on June 23, 1983, where Aquino stated that the Philippines faces no immediate threat from any of the superpowers nor its neighbors. An observation which Aquino discovered in a report by the U.S. Navy commander-in-chief for the Pacific.

Further, according to Salonga, Aquino stated that weapons acquired by the Marcos government will only be used against "Filipino freedom-fighters struggling against the dictatorship."

Salonga also maintains that the issue of nuclear arms storage has not been emphasized as in earlier days when in 1958 the Philippine Senate "unanimously passed a resolution banning the establishment of missile sites in the Philippines without previous consent of Congress."

Today, however, Salonga continues, the Philippines has one of the largest concentrations of nuclear weapons in the Pacific, an issue further compounded by the Bases Agreements of 1979 and 1983 which gives the U.S. "unhampered use" of its military bases in the Philippines.

Salonga points out recent worldwide developments against continued support of U.S. military activities. New Zealand recently did not permit a U.S. destroyer access to its ports when the U.S. refused to give assurance that the ship was not carrying nuclear weapons. Fourteen South Pacific countries, Salonga also said, have banded together to form a nuclear-free area. Says Salonga: "Tayo lang sa Philipinas ang hindi pa yata nagigising!" ("We in the Philippines are the ones who have still not awakened!")

He goes on to say that based on an observation by former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, "as long as the United States makes use of its strategic military bases in the Philippines, our human rights will have to yield to overriding U.S. security considerations."

Salonga also maintains that President Reagan's idea of a limited nuclear war -- that is, waging a war where the U.S. and the Soviet Union would use modern space war technology on bases and territories far from them so as to confine the battle -- "is unacceptable, not only because the risks are particularly horrendous to us, but also because there is no basis for believing that a limited nuclear war, once started, would remain limited."

He then called on the Philippines to support all international organizations involved "in the struggle for world peace based on justice, and join all organized efforts to curb the arms race." He also emphasizes the need to closer binds with other Asian nations in opposing the nuclear arms race and maintaining a nuclear-free region.

Further, Salonga states that "all arrangements and agreements" entered into by the "Marcos dictatorship" should be carefully reexamined and reviewed from the standpoint of our national interest.

OPPOSITION GROUP TO FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY

HK200424 Hong Kong AFP in English 0311 GMT 20 Mar 85

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, March 20 (AFP) -- The health of President Ferdinand Marcos has quickened the pulse of Philippine politics with traditional political parties out to beat the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] party in the eventual scramble for succession.

Not to be outdone are the so-called "cause-oriented" groups which this Friday will announce the formation of a new opposition political party after two years of spearheading anti-government street rallies and demonstrations.

Although President Marcos repeatedly insists there will be no snap presidential or vice presidential elections this year, many moderate opposition leaders believe otherwise and are now manning battle stations. They argue that President Marcos, 67, is preparing his wife Imelda, 55, to succeed him while his health improves and the return of General Fabian Ver to his job as Armed Forces chief of staff is still possible.

President Marcos recently announced he would reinstate General Ver, now on temporary leave, if he should be exonerated of charges that he conspired in the August 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

But even if snap elections are not held this year, the moderate non-communist opposition is preparing for next year's local elections, not to mention the 1987 presidential elections. The major factor weighing on opposition activity is the health of the president, although he now looks much better since disappearing from public view last November, many opposition leaders believe his health remains fragile.

They also point to the increasing visibility of Imelda Marcos as she meets with foreign delegations, inspects government projects in the countryside, travels abroad for the president, as proof that she is being "prepared" to succeed her husband.

Nobody knows for sure what ails the president although he admitted to being afflicted with asthma, assailed by a strange virus, and pained by bits of Second World-War incurred shrapnel embedded in some body organs.

A unified opposition, experts say, would have a very good chance of toppling the 20-year-old authoritarian regime of President Marcos because of the economic crisis that engulfed the country since the murder of Mr Aquino, besides the murder itself.

All hopes for unity were dashed when Mr. Aquino's widow, Corazon, complained last week she was being "manipulated" by leaders of the Convenors Group and prevented from attending the March 10 National Unification Committee (NUC) convention, a rival group. Convenor leaders stopped her from personally delivering a fraternal message at the NUC convention for fear her presence could be misinterpreted as support for the NUC.

As reports spread that the highly respected Mrs. Aquino was being held "hostage" by the Convenors Group, it was just a matter of time before this group announced its transformation into a new political party to be announced Friday. The Convenors Group was set up late last year -- when rumours wildfired that the president had died or was on the verge of death -- to set up a "fast track" mechanism for selecting the opposition presidential candidate in snap polls.

The group's leading trio were "opposition grand old man" ex-Senator Lorenzo Tanada, 86, prominent businessman Jaime Ongpin and Corazon Aquino. Among Convenor pillars were ex-Senator Jose Diokno, Agapito (Butz) Aquino, younger brother of the slain opposition leader, PDP [Philippine Democratic Party] - Laban Party leader Aquilino Pimentel and ex-Senator Jovito Salonga.

What set all of them apart, except Corazon Aquino, was their boycott position in last year's May 14 elections which saw a record 84-85 percent electoral turnout and an impressive opposition performance. This performance, which nailed one third of the National Assembly seats contested, was spearheaded by the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), umbrella group of a dozen political parties headed by ex-Senator Salvador Laurel.

Unido was largely behind the well-attended March 10 NUC convention, a larger umbrella group also set up to unite the opposition. Until Corazon Aquino protested against "manipulation," and indicated she would eventually leave the group, hopes remained that opposition unification was still possible.

Leaders of the group to be formally launched Friday are highly critical of the NUC and Mr. Laurel. Many claim he is the "American boy", that he represents the old patronage politics the country should do away with. As for political ideology, they claim they are "anti-dictatorship, anti-imperialist and pro-people."

Mr. Laurel, together with another NUC stalwart ex-Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw, deride the Convenors Group as "elitist" and "anti-democratic" and scoff at its "presuming" to lead the opposition when precisely the electorate repudiated its boycott stand May 14.

In rejecting unification, many observers say, the opposition is playing right into the hands of Mr. Marcos, an admitted "divide and conquer" political genius. Other observers however are inclined to minimize the clout of the new opposition political party, called the "New Nationalist Alliance", largely because of its May 14 boycott, the fact it is untested in electoral politics, and its strongly anti-American stance in a pro-American country.

Experts say the NUC, eventually to be called the National Alliance Council, has the decided advantage in mastery of nationwide machine politics, funds, possibly American support, besides its impressive performance May 14. Crucial to the performance of both opposition parties, experts add, is which side Corazon Aquino will side with since she incarnates the "Aquino mystique" and is even considered by many as the only personality the entire opposition would support if she decides to run for president.

What all this means, experts conclude, is that the electoral fever is up once again in the Philippines.

#### COURT ORDERS SEARCH FOR MISSING WITNESSES

HK200602 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] The Sandiganbayan yesterday [19 March] ordered all police agencies to hunt for the four missing witnesses in the Aquino-Galman case. Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran issued the order after the prosecution failed to present any witnesses during the resumption of the trial yesterday. The missing witnesses are Efren Ranas, Olivia Reyes, Ramon Loyoso, and Fred Viesca. Deputy Tanodbayan Manuel Herrera said he will ask the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and the Integrated National Police to help locate the witnesses if they do not appear this week.

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